

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS SHOW ECONOMIC GAINS

Five Countries in Better Financial Position Than Ever Before

## LOCAL INDUSTRIES PROSPER GREATLY

Peace Prerequisite for Continued Commercial Re-cuperation

*How economic conditions in Central America are improving is told in a special article written for The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Chester Lloyd Jones, director of the school of commerce at the University of Wisconsin and at one time special representative of the United States Department of Commerce in the Caribbean area, who has just returned from a trip there, during which he lectured at the University of Mexico.*

By CHESTER LLOYD JONES

Governments, like individuals, are never in a happy position if they find themselves unable to live within their incomes. Like individuals, they may find it an advantage or a necessity to borrow for extraordinary needs, but in the long run they must live from year to year on their current receipts.

Central American countries have not in the past acted in accord with this fundamental basis. They have had repeated deficits in their yearly accounts and they have made loans abroad on terms which their slow economic development has made it impossible to meet.

Few people perhaps even in the five republics which make up the group, realize the degree to which in recent years new conditions have come to exist which has put all of them in a better economic position than they have ever before enjoyed. The governments themselves have become stabler and local industries are enjoying prosperity to a degree never before approached.

### Conditions Improving

Guatemala, the largest and commercially the most important of the group, has since 1923 enjoyed steadily improving conditions. When President Orellana suddenly passed on his place was taken by General Carrera without public disturbance. In fact, the new President was already in control of the Palace before the Army before the public was aware that his predecessor had passed away. Except for an abortive revolt in the first part of the current year, peace has continued undisturbed.

Honduras, the weakest of Central American states, held a hotly disputed election in 1928, but one in which peace was preserved and the provisions of its Constitution respected. In Nicaragua, the leaders of both political parties declared for American supervision of the election in 1928 and subsequent electoral periods. All the major factors agree that the voting supervised by the marines in October of last year was the fairest the country had ever known. The retirement of Sandino to Yucatan in July of this year promises to remove the only remaining disturbing element on the political horizon.

Salvador, the most densely populated of the group, is at peace under President Romero Bosque, as is Costa Rica, stablest of Central American governments under the leadership of Gonzales Viquez.

### Stable Currency Needed

Of course, the generally favorable situation may be one which will not continue, as experience shows, but there are financial factors which indicate that it reflects fundamentally stabler conditions than have heretofore existed.

One of the essentials if a government and its people are to be prosperous is that the currency shall be stable. If money varies greatly in value in short periods, all business calculations become hazardous. No group of states has had more painful experience with fluctuating currencies than the Central American group. A better record is made in current years, though normal stabilization of the currency is still a problem. The quetzal of Guatemala and the cordoba of Nicaragua are substantially the equivalent of the American dollar. In northern Honduras, where practically only American money circulates, these are, of course, no exchange problems. In southern Honduras, the local silver coins are used, which are maintained at about 50 cents, that is, the same value as the new gold of the Empire. Salvador maintains its coin at approximately the same rate, and Costa Rica since 1924 has stabilized its coin of the same name at four to the American dollar.

### Rewards Increase

Another encouraging factor is that the Central American countries are now approaching the standard of paying current expenses. Their budgets are not, in some cases, satisfactorily planned, and are apt to be upset, but they are in better condition than heretofore.

Guatemala has had rapidly increasing public revenues and announces a balanced budget for 1928-29. Hon-

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## Florida City Does Much to Strengthen Position in Aviation



No. 1—Interior View of Pan-American Airways, Inc. Station, With Customs Officials in the Background Examining Baggage. No. 2—Havana Air Limited Lands Foursome Team of University of Havana an Hour Ahead of its Game With the University of Miami. No. 3—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Technical

Adviser to Pan-American Airways, Inc., Flies the First Air Mail Plane From Miami to Canal Zone. No. 4—Miami Maid, First Plane Manufactured by Miami Aircraft Corporation, Flying Above Miami Beach. No. 5 (© R. B. Holt) —View From Air of Miami, an Air-Minded City That Proves Aviation Pays.

## DUTCH TO BACK MOVING EUROPE'S TRADE BARRIERS

Queen's Speech at Opening of Parliament Opposes Tariff Wall System

## Miami Adds to Place in Aviation by Building Dirigible Station

Pays Yearly Air Wage of \$1,000,000—Opening of Pan-American Air Mail Route to Be Big Event in City's Aerial Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, which is to be the northern terminus of the new 7000-mile Pan-American air mail route to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, regards the inauguration of this service by Colonel Lindbergh on Sept. 20 as an outstanding event in the history of aviation, but nevertheless only one step in the extensive air program which that city has mapped out for its future.

Miami has found by experience that for a city to afford a full welcome and a full service to all the craft that may fly its way pays dividends in the form of wide friendships, increased visitors, new industries and substantial pay rolls. The annual report of the City Commission states that one of Miami's outstanding developments during the past year has been in aviation. Miami, it notes, was the first city in the United States to establish a department of aviation, with a well known aviator as director, as a regular branch of its government and that Miami is again taking a unique step in erecting the first municipally owned hangar for dirigibles.

The Queen promised strong furtherance of the League of Nations plans for a peaceful solution of international differences in the conviction that the strengthening of international law will help pave the way for simultaneous and mutual reduction of armaments. Active support is also promised to efforts at removal of European trade barriers.

Concerning the Belgo-Dutch treaty, the Queen trusts that a better understanding of mutual rights, which the exchange of views of the past year may have furthered, will help toward a final agreement.

Regarding the political situation in the Dutch East Indies, the speech declares that vigilance is needed, although there are signs of growing insight that only by active participation of all groups of the population in the constructive work of government can public welfare be truly served.

The Queen expressed the hope that there would be no recoil from what has been accomplished in recent years in the emancipation of the islands. The reformed administration of 1922 would be actively extended to further parts of the archipelago.

Finally the Queen considered the increasing prosperity of Curaçao a reason for rejoicing, stating that her intention remains fixed on a permanent strengthening of the local forces for the maintenance of peace and order.

DR. WILSON GOING TO CHILE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. Lucy L. Wilson, principal of the South Philadelphia high school for girls, leaves tomorrow night for Chile where she will spend six months assisting in the modernization of schools throughout the South American Republic. She is going at the request of the Chilean Government.

will be interested in a review of the progress of their university during the 20 years of the presidency of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell which will appear in the Monitor

Tomorrow

## TARIFF ATTACK BY BLOC MADE ON TWO FRONTS

Charge Unfairness to Farm Industry—Get Data on Corporation Profits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A two-fold attack is being directed by the Democratic-Progressive opposition against the tariff bill.

While their star orators are assailing the measure in the daily debates on the Senate floor they are also sub-

mitting lists of individuals and corporations who would benefit by the proposed tariff measure to the Re-

publican authors of the bill and, under the provisions of a resolution the opposite coalition succeeded in putting through, are demanding infor-

mation as to the income tax re-

turns, earnings and other fiscal in-

formation of these parties.

One list of 200 such corporations has already been submitted to Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Com-

mittee, by the Democrats and an-

other list of about the same length of individuals is being prepared. Under the Senate resolution Mr. Smoot has to send the names to the Treas-

ury, which in turn is required to furnish the desired data. Later, the

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## FEDERAL BOARD IS PROPOSED TO AID AIR TRAFFIC

Body Similar to I. C. C. Outlined at National Aerial Conference

By SISLEY HUDDESTON

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France's new army, en-

terally reorganized, will be ready by

the end of 1930.

This assumes that the disarma-

ment conference does not make

changes in the French plan. A year

ago the Government understood that both Britain and the United States had abandoned opposition to the

French conception of a national

army, that is to say, an army com-

posed theoretically of all French citi-

zens within certain age limits. Obvi-

ously if the subject is brought up again at Geneva, modification may

become necessary.

But for the moment it is important

to observe that military organiza-

tions are in process of complete

renovation. In the first place, per-

iod of active service is reduced to one

year. Afterward young men pass into

the reserves. The new army will be

greatly diminished. It is regarded as

an organ of instruction.

Colonial Army Strengthened

A permanent personnel of special-

ists, many of them civilians, has been

established, and thus the army has

been relieved of functions which do

not properly belong to it. The newly

formed Republican guard is charged

with the duty of maintaining order in

the interior.

The colonial army is strengthened

by north African and overseas ele-

ments. These troops are destined to

be employed outside of France to

events such as recently arose in

Morocco and Syria again arise.

The metropolitan army is divided

into 20 territorial regions with ma-

chinery for mobilization, instruction,

requisition and industrial drafting.

These divisions would be first in

the field in the event of war.

Figures show that there is a

French professional army of 160,000

men, but 60,000 are needed for train-

ing colonial forces. Normal annual

contingent of conscripts is 240,000.

Only 180,000 are available for ac-

tive service at home.

Comparison With Germany

Moreover it must be remembered

that young conscripts are called up

every half year and therefore at any

given moment only 60,000 of them

have received more than six months'

training. General Debney, chief of

the French general staff, estimates

that immediate fighting force avail-

able is in round figures 140,000.

Evidently from a military viewpoint

that young conscripts are regarded as

totally insufficient. The German army

is composed of 100,000 professionals

for 12 years, reinforced by

150,0

## CHAIN STORES MONOPOLISTIC, SAYS BROOKHART

Tells Druggists They Must Co-operate or Go Down Before System

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa's Republican Independent Senator, told the National Association of Retail Druggists in convention here that drastic regulation of corporations engaged in interstate business was necessary to solve the chain store problem.

Mr. Brookhart, who campaigned for President Hoover before the election and then broke with him on the farm relief issue, urged the druggists to form a national organization to foster co-operation among stores and customers as the only salvation of the small retailer.

"I hold it to be an axiom," he said, "that it is to the interest of everybody outside of the monopoly to be against it."

He said, "All monopolies look alike to me," and the chain store "is but a phase of the great monopolistic phenomenon that is now transforming the United States into a financial autocracy."

The greatest cause of economic discrimination and oppression, he said, is control of credit under a "monopoly created by state and federal banking laws." The railroads, utilities, power companies and large manufacturers, he said, are dominated by "banking groups in New York."

"The chain stores," he continued, "could not exist if the people's money would not be collected for the whole country for their support in the big centers." The outstanding evil of the time is the mobilization of surplus credit of the country for speculative purposes. Ninety-two per cent of all American business falls under this system. You cannot win alone. Your fight is both political and economic. You must join with your customers, for the control of corporations, of transportation, of excess profits, of credit and of marketing. Co-operation is the word."

Not only was the chain store perhaps the most startling development of monopoly, he continued, but the "mail order business has carved off another great slice from the local merchant and the automobile has taken his customers to the chains in the big cities."

## Argentine Aeronaut Bennett Race Entrant

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—After his flight of 6500 miles in eight days, said to be the record for the distance, Duardo Bradley, secretary of the Civil Aeronautics Department of the Argentine, and South America's sole entrant in the Gordon Bennett Balloon races, has departed for Washington by rail to complete arrangements for the event.

Bradley arrived here at 4:24 from Buenos Aires. The Argentine balloon may have to ask for a special dispensation to enter the races at St. Louis Sept. 28, because of his late arrival and the possibility that his balloon sent by boat, may not get to St. Louis in time.

YORK, Me. (AP)—Lieutenants Settimi and Bushnell, the navy balloonists, who went up the air from Lakehurst, N. J., at 1:20 p. m., Sept. 16, landed here at 5 a. m., Sept. 17. They came down in the field of Dr. H. Moulton, near the village, released the gas from the balloon, which has a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet, and packed it for shipment out of Portsmouth, N. H., on the morning train on which they also were passengers.

## Investment Trusts Come Under Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Close scrutiny of investment trusts organized by member firms of the New York Stock Exchange is to be made by the business conduct committee of the Exchange in the future, according to an announcement made here.

"In all cases where members of the Exchange are contemplating organizing and publicly offering securities for an investment trust," reads a new ruling, "the committee on business conduct directs that the advertisement and prospectus and also a copy of the charter and by-laws of the proposed corporation, and any management or other similar contracts, be submitted to the committee in duplicate prior to the date of offering."

"Inasmuch as the committee may require changes in these documents before the advertisement of the issue is approved, all members contemplating the issue or offering of investment trust securities are urged to submit their plan in detail to the committee at the earliest possible moment."

## Fancy Name Wanted for Implement Shed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—If an automobile shed is a "garage" and an airplane shed is a "hangar," why shouldn't an implement shed, that necessity of every farm, also have a fancy name to keep with its importance? If Prof. Dr. Scoates of the department of

agricultural engineering, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, looked at it, there was no reason at

all.

Dr. Scoates wrote to the Bureau of the American Farm Federation in Chicago and stated his problem. The Farm Federation was impressed. It appealed to the various farm bureaus, and through them to the Nation's farmers, to find a new word meaning "implement shed." Then the fun began.

Among the words which promptly leaped into the limelight were "implacement," "toolage," "wareage," "toolgar," and "impliety," a contraction of the same idea as "pantry"—a place to keep pens.

The Farm Federation has forwarded the suggestions to Professor Scoates. In the meantime the old term "implement shed" is still included in the farm vocabularies.

## Moscow Blames China for Border Conflicts

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government declared that responsibility for further Russo-Chinese conflicts would be on the Nanking Government, in a note handed to the German Embassy, replying to Chinese notes of Sept. 9 and 13.

The Soviet Government replied that because of Nanking's repudiation of its own terms when signing the joint declaration and beginning the negotiations, the question of a place for further negotiations became meaningless.

The official news agency Tass said a supplemental proposal for the appointment by Russia of an assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway was transmitted to the foreign commissariat at Moscow on Sept. 13.

MOSCOW (AP)—Tass official news agency dispatches from Far Eastern Siberia continue to report incursions into Russian territory by detachments of Chinese soldiers and Russian White Guards, or Tsarist sympathizers.

On Sept. 15 Chinese troops crossed the Russian border five miles northeast of the Manchurian village of Pogranichnaya, retreating after a skirmish with Russian frontier guards. On the same day Chinese opened fire on Soviet frontier guards in the district between Pogranichnaya and Poltavskaya.

## Russia Buys Dairy Plants in DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Although Denmark is the chief market for the lack of proportion between its imports from Russia and trade in the opposite direction, there is one field in which the Soviet Government's orders to Danish manufacturers leave nothing to be desired, and that is in dairy products.

Substantial orders have been placed within the last two or three years, and the largest has just been given by the Soviet Government to a manufacturer in Aalborg, Jutland, for complete dairy equipment for numerous dairies.

## DEEP WATERWAYS HEAD DECRIES PROPAGANDA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Use of propaganda to defeat the projects of the inland waterways advocates was charged by J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, in opening the annual convention of the organization.

Despite objections from competing agencies of transport, the intra-coastal waterway from Boston to Miami, with a connecting link from Buffalo to New York, is complete, excepting one stretch across New Jersey, he said. This section of the route is now being studied by army engineers.

CUBAN JOINS SUGAR FIRM

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Dr. Virgilio Gutierrez, secretary of the presidency (a Cabinet position), has been elected a member of the Cuban Export Agency, succeeding the late Don Laureano Palla Gutierrez.

It had been known a month previ-

## ILLITERATES IN AMERICA AT 6 PER CENT MARK

### Big Changes Loom in China as Democratic Regime Spreads Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The percentage of illiteracy in the continental United States of America has been lowered 14 per cent in 50 years—from 20 per cent in 1870 to 6 per cent in 1920, declares the United States Bureau of Education.

Some of the smaller ethnic groups of Europe, such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden that have for many years maintained their own national governments are almost free from illiteracy, officials point out.

"Three great empires, China, Russia and Turkey, with 590,000,000 people, recently adopted democratic forms of government and with them free public education," the bureau continues. The mass education movement in China involving the abolition of the classical language and adoption of Pei-hua for literary purposes is the "most comprehensive plan of deliberately changing a written language and reducing illiteracy ever undertaken," according to the bureau. "If it succeeds to the point of making 300,000,000 Chinese literate, world illiteracy will have been reduced by something more than one third," officials declare.

Japan's school system now enrolls 99 per cent of all children of school age, compared with 31 per cent that were attending school at the beginning of the century.

In the Philippines and Porto Rico, where the theory that education should be limited to the governing and privileged classes was reversed about 1900, the illiteracy rates for the 10,000,000 people in the islands were reduced by 30 per cent or more.

## Fish Industry Asks Tariff Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sears, Roebuck & Company has given its pledge to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to confine their cloak and suit production exclusively to shops in contractual relations with the union and under the supervision of the cloak and suit commission formed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, announced David Dubinsky, acting president of the union.

The agreement with Sears, Roebuck & Company applies also to its chain of Henry Rose Stores and was reached in a conference between Mr. Dubinsky and Henry Rosenzweig, vice-president of the Henry Rose Stores and manager of the ready-to-wear department of the parent company. This is said to be the second large retailer of the country to ally itself with the purposes of the union, a similar promise having been obtained a few days ago from the J. C. Penney Company.

What Massachusetts Faces

"The question is, shall Massachusetts resort to lawlessness, as a means of repealing the Prohibition Law?" That is the question that faces the people of Massachusetts. No one doubts that the wets have not a right to try and repeal the Prohibition Act, but the normal way of repealing a law is to elect Congressmen who will vote against it. There is also an abnormal way, that proposed by the wets, to create lawlessness until the people surrender.

"Can a state afford to create more

time to come to practical grit.

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## Veteran Employees Share \$1,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—More than \$1,000,000 in cash has just been bestowed upon 235 employees of the L. Bamberger & Co., when Mr. Bamberger, president of the company, took this way of recognizing the services of men and women who had been in the employ of the company for 15 years or more.

It had been known a month previ-

ously that the great Anglo-American movement toward closer accord, which these two flags placed here together indicate, and which we confidently expect to see bear fruit when Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, lands on these shores on Oct. 4 to confer with President Hoover."

"It is most fitting that this Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, which was associated with Myles Standish in the colonial days and which was organized as an offspring of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, 1537, whose commanders, Lord Denby and King George V of England, are today honorary members of this company, should assist at a ceremony in honor of their one-time comrade in arms."

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was founded in 1638 by Robert Keayne, who had previously been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London. The only time in its history when it has functioned in war as a unit was in 1645, when it joined Myles Standish and his company in camp, to assist the Puritans. It is the only link which exists today between the present United States Army and that first colonial company which Myles Standish fought and lived.

A hundred members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, which was associated with Myles Standish in the colonial days and which was organized as an offspring of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, 1537, whose commanders, Lord Denby and King George V of England, are today honorary members of this company, should assist at a ceremony in honor of their one-time comrade in arms."

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only link which exists today between the present United States Army and that first colonial company which Myles Standish fought and lived.

With Major Myrick, captain of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, who had placed the boulder, and Mr. Standish, said in part:

"We now dedicate the home where the first military commander of our country lived. He was the greatest example of protection and preparedness that ever existed. The company which he and his associates signed on board the Mayflower was the foundation of our form of government. The law abiding, God fearing Pilgrims could not have existed without the strong arm of Captain Myles Standish. This home and fire-side that we dedicate today is of interest to the whole country. The thought always uppermost in the mind of that great leader was not only the protection of his home and fire-side, but also that of all his people and we must ever have that thought in mind, to carry on the priceless heritage of our forefathers."

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## LEAGUE DEBATES KELLOGG PACT AND COVENANT

Efforts Made to Bring Two Instruments Into Closer Harmony

determination apparently were unchanged. The committee meanwhile struggled with the details of a scheme for giving financial assistance to any nation the victim of aggression, or the threat of aggression. Here, too, there seemed a stiff conflict of attitude as between the French and British. They differed with regard to the procedure of the League Council when there is a threat of war. A subcommittee which is seeking to conciliate the diverging ideas is understood to have been unable thus far to find an acceptable compromise.

## Croatian Leaders Protest to League

GENEVA.—Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain, explained at the meeting of the committee on constitutional questions of the League of Nations Assembly, why he proposed no change in Articles 10 and 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations for a change in Article 10 he said might stir up all kinds of feuds, while it was better not to touch Article 16, as present.

Viscount Eustell urged that a decision on the British amendments should be reached at the present Assembly if possible. But if it was impossible he urged that a small subcommittee should be appointed as recommended in the Peruvian proposal to consider what changes were necessary to bring the covenant into harmony with the Kellogg pact.

Thus article 13 paragraph 4 is to be amended in such a way that the Council is given full discretion to propose what steps shall be taken to give effect to an award or decision which members of the League of Nations fail to carry out. And article 15, the obligation is laid on the League if the Council fails to reach unanimous report to take such action as it considers necessary apart from an appeal to war. These changes will, if accepted, greatly strengthen the Covenant against war by bringing it into line as Sir Cecil Hurst said with the Kellogg pact.

Nothing could be more significant than these suggested changes in the Covenant of the League of Nations for the determination of Great Britain to force the pace at Geneva. The present proceedings are the first steps to the ordinary way will be the League of Nations, for if its members accept the obligation in no case to resort to war, they will break the Covenant by doing so. This would mean that war which is in order under the Covenant and is still possible and legitimate will be a crime against the League of Nations.

GENEVA (P)—Announcement is made that Peru and Nicaragua have joined the World Court, making the total number of members 54. Signatures to the protocol looking toward American accession to the Court have reached a total of 39.

A British proposal which in effect reopens the question of trained army reserves in considering the basis for general disarmament, met further delay in the disarmament committee and will scarcely be presented to that body before Sept. 18.

There was no indication over night that any developments had arisen to avoid the expected conflict in the committee growing out of energetic opposition by the French delegation. The British purpose and the French

## THIS 'SAMSON' HOLDS TWO PLANES BY TAIL

HASBROOK HEIGHTS, N. J. (P)—William Schaeffer, professional strong man, pitted his strength against two airplanes at Teterboro field and was victorious.

Ropes were attached to the tails of the planes, each of which was equipped with a 220 h. p. motor. Schaeffer grasped the ropes and the motors were started.

One of the airplanes got away slightly ahead of the other and the strong man was dragged about four feet. When the second plane started, however, a balance was effected and Schaeffer kept both machines from moving.

## HOOVER REFORM ENTERS FIELD OF ENGINEERING

### Assistants to Supervise Waterway Developments—Brown Named Chief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—With his announcement that he had elevated Col. Lytle Brown of the Army Engineers to be chief of the Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, President Hoover also made known that he is initiating a new policy in the administration of government engineering projects.

He proposes to appoint individual executive engineers with the titles of assistant chief engineers for each of the three great waterway development programs he has visualized. These men will direct their jobs "on location," according to the President's plans. They will be selected from the ablest of Engineering Corps men.

The three assistants will be assigned to the following projects: one for the Mississippi River flood control work, a second for work of developing the great system of tributaries, and the third will have the task of developing the St. Lawrence waterway system when that is authorized. Mr. Hoover proposes to press for early consummation of this last enterprise as soon as he is less occupied with naval disarmament.

In appointing General Brown as the successor to Lieut. General Edgar J. Daiwain, recently retired, the President chose his chief of engineers from among the younger group of corps colonels.

General Brown was named only after months of careful inquiry into the record of the available officers in the Engineering Corps. He has a brilliant military and engineering record. He is a graduate of West Point, class of '94. He directed much construction and numerous surveys in the Philippine Islands, was with General Pershing in the Mexican expeditionary force in 1916, and during the World War was chief of the plans division of the Inspector General Division. Later he was in charge of the building of Wilson Dam, in Alabama. In 1921 he was instructor of the general service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and later assistant commandant of the Army War College in Washington.

## FEDERAL BOARD IS PROPOSED TO AID AIR TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page 1)

mail should be routed over any responsible line available that would expedite delivery, regardless of the existing contract lines.

Discouragement of governmental regulation was urged by William P. MacCracken, assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics. The railroads, he told the air executives, were not placed under governmental

regulation until after 76 years of existence when "pernicious practices made it necessary."

"The new air industry," he said, "should regulate itself as far as possible and keep out of governmental control because any group of government officers no matter however great their ability and sincerity cannot sit in judgment upon the needs of the air industry as can the industry."

An indication of the desire of leaders of industry to do their own regulating was given with the announcement of the appointment of 10 commissioners, each assigned to consider a separate phase of air transportation.

Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier and the only woman given an appointment, was named head of the group to discuss ticket sizes and solicitation methods and their relation to increased traffic. Miss Earhart is assistant general traffic manager of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Herbert Hoover Jr., son of the President, was made chairman of the committee to study radio and communication problems. He is radio expert for the Western Air Express.

Methods of handling through-line traffic, reduction of cost of air travel, development of more adequate airports and equipment, definition of the legal responsibility of the transport operator, determination of transport planes status, common of private carriers, reduction of insurance rates on passengers and cargo and the setting up of a code of "general conditions" which would be adhered to by all air lines were problems assigned for committee action.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The aspiring and heavily capitalized air transport industry of the United States, while not yet making a profit from its passenger traffic, has "paved the way for future gains" and is on the doorstep of financial stability, one of its authorities assured the National Air Traffic Conference here.

"Air express will be the big thing for the future, just as air mail has already paid its profit to offset the losses in starting passenger service,"

Mr. Baker declared that he had been encouraged to propose a conference of manufacturing governments owing to the favorable attitude of Italian, French, Venezuelan,

## NATIONS FAVOR LIMITATION OF NOXIOUS DRUGS

### Resolution at Geneva Urges Drastic Action to Curtail the Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—"Back to Limitation," that was the upshot of the discussion of the fifth commission of the Assembly when Philip Baker, a British delegate, proposed a resolution for a conference of the governments of the countries in which morphine, heroin or cocaine are manufactured on the possibility of arriving at an agreement as to the total amount of each of those drugs to be manufactured annually, and as to the quota of that amount to be manufactured annually by each of those countries."

Furthermore Mr. Baker recommended that "the Advisory Committee should continue its studies of the question, more particularly with reference to the steps that would be necessary in the event of factories being established in countries not at present manufacturing the drugs."

He made the last proposal because, as he pointed out, the capitalists engaged in this devilish traffic "might transfer their factories to other countries. Mr. Baker considered that there was no ground for pessimism as regards the work of the Advisory Committee."

It had not been a failure in his view, but had done the necessary preparatory work which would enable the committee to obtain on a large scale practical results. For this purpose, he added, courage and vision were needed to take the necessary steps without delay to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and similar purposes.

Mr. Baker declared that he had been encouraged to propose a conference of manufacturing governments owing to the favorable attitude of Italian, French, Venezuelan,

Japanese and Dutch delegations, which had all welcomed the strict limitation of manufacture. He particularly emphasized the importance of the decision of the French Government to issue a decree to limit manufacture.

But national limitation, added Mr. Baker, could not be effective without an international agreement. It was therefore urgent that the governments of manufacturing countries should confer together concerning the amount which each should manufacture.

The Assembly, he said, must now meet up without definite instructions being given to the Council for devising an acceptable scheme of limitation which would eventually be submitted to the governments for their acceptance. If they refused, it would be for the governments to say why.

American opinion would be very interested in the strong stand which the British Government has taken on limitation. It had always favored that course, but felt it compelled, in view of the attitude of other governments, to adopt more indirect methods.

These methods are now universally recognized to have produced one effective result. The extent of the seizures in the illicit traffic have proved the impossibility of dealing with by half measures.

Count von Bernstorff suggested at the same time a conference of police authorities to devise the methods for the suppression of the illicit traffic by police co-operation. This should prove a valuable aid to a strict limitation. Illicit postal traffic in drugs must also be suppressed by co-operation between the postal authorities and the British delegation has recommended that every state member of the League should give its postal officials power to open any suspected postal matter, while exercising strict supervision over the postal correspondence of the Far East. Today may be considered a red-letter day in the long-drawn-out discussions on the opium problem at Geneva.

Assailing misleading headlines, that "not an outburst of idealism, but the pressure of more important war measures and the cunning humor of a political boss, Boies Penrose, gave the drys their chance," Mr. Sheppard declared that in his judgment adoption of the amendment which he introduced was not influenced to any serious extent by the fact that war was on and war measures were in the making.

"The writer attaches a significance of all due proportion to the Penrose incident," Mr. Sheppard continued. "It expedited action, but the Eighteenth Amendment would have soon come without it."

"When Senator Penrose asked me to accept an amendment limiting the pendency of the prohibition amendment before the states to six years, he said that if I would, he would make no objection to a unanimous consent for a time for a vote upon the

## DRY LAW PASSED AS IDEAL ACT, SAYS SHEPPARD

### Texas Senator Declares 18th Amendment Was Not Result of Haste

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Passage of the prohibition amendment by the Senate was the "deliberate consummation of an ideal," and not the result of haste and confusion, Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, declared, correcting on the floor of the Senate an article in weekly magazine purporting to be the history of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"It took nearly four years and four different measures to get the resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment through the Senate and a decided majority of the senators believed it would be ratified. There was no joke soon come without it."

"The writer attaches a significance of all due proportion to the Penrose incident," Mr. Sheppard continued. "It expedited action, but the Eighteenth Amendment would have soon come without it."

"When Senator Penrose asked me to accept an amendment limiting the pendency of the prohibition amendment before the states to six years, he said that if I would, he would make no objection to a unanimous

consent for a time for a vote upon the resolution," Mr. Sheppard added. "To obtain unanimous consent was the crucial difficulty which confronted me in the management of the measure on the Senate floor. I accepted the Penrose proposal because I felt that the amendment would be ratified long before the six years had expired. That a vote could have been secured at a subsequent session and that ratification would promptly have followed no one familiar with the colossal strength prohibition had attained could reasonably doubt."

To assert that Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League was solely responsible for the amendment, Mr. Sheppard terms it "a direct error."

"There are," he said, "no subtleties, no tricks in the Eighteenth Amendment. It developed into its final form by a process of readjustment and change, reflecting the doubt and efforts and enthusiasm of forces which came to represent an invincible and militant majority of the American people. To call it the result of the efforts of any one individual is to credit him with superhuman qualities and to transcend the furthest boundaries of reality."

"It took nearly four years and four different measures to get the resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment through the Senate and a decided majority of the senators believed it would be ratified. There was no joke soon come without it."

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LUX Toilet Soap Bar 8c

FAIRY SOAP Bar 4c

JELLO All Flavors 3 PKGS. 25c

Gulden's Mustard Jar 12c

BON AMI Pkg. 10c

Sunbrite Cleanser 4 Cans 19c

Puffed Wheat 2 Pkgs. 25c

Eating Apples Fancy 3 Lbs. 25c

Sweet Potatoes 8 Lbs. 25c

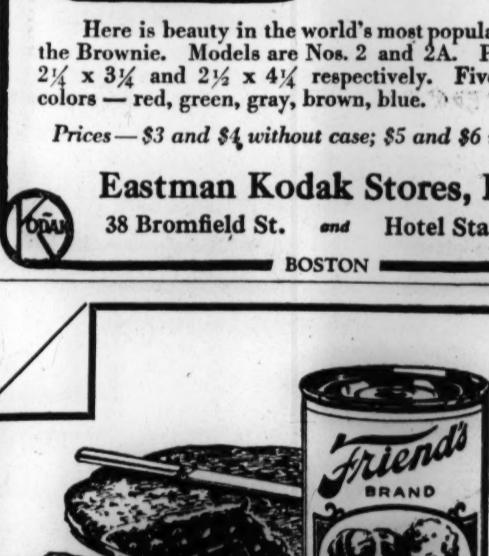
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## PAYLESS PAYDAY FACES COUNTY, CHICAGO TAXLESS

4000 Officials Must Pay for  
Groceries Without Help  
of Salary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—A payless payday has overtaken the Cook County Government here.

Some 4000 employees, including the county judge, will have to pay for their groceries by some other means than the usual check. The precipitating cause is that Chicago has collected no taxes this year.

For the first time in its history Chicago is going to skip a tax day this year. It seems virtually inevitable. It will be lost in 1929 but not forgotten. There will be two tax days next year. Taxes which normally would have been paid last spring will then be up for collection along with the taxes due in 1930.

Chicagoans would have liked to pay their taxes this year as usual but they could not. No tax bills were sent them. The reason was that the making of assessments was being put on a sound basis. It looked like a handy job when it was started, but it turned out to be a bigger undertaking than expected. Politicians interested in retaining the old system, it is charged, delayed the making of the new assessment.

Heretofore one form of political favoritism was to lower a man's tax assessment, which meant, of course, cutting his taxes. It was almost impossible for a taxpayer to find out what his neighbor was paying. Hence tax-fixing was a simple way of bestowing favors. Aside from that, no uniformity prevailed over the city as to standards of assessment. Some parts of the city paid more.

The new assessment is designed to put the entire city on the same basis. If any taxpayer's assessment is thereby altered, a record must be made of the reason his neighbor can find out if he wants to. The blind, tricky system of years past seems almost on the verge of the dead.

In the interim the county board's faced with a payroll every two weeks of approximately \$400,000. The banks may step in to help the county out.

Already the county has borrowed as much as it can by law. The usual revenue for the Cook County government from taxes is \$11,000,000 a year. The banks have loaned 75 per cent of this on tax anticipation warrants. Ordinarily the county would have the other 25 per cent in the treasury.

But the county has spent \$1,250,000 on the making of the reassess-

ment, and it has lost besides \$1,400,000 in various revenues, such as penalties on taxes which usually it had not collected. This is nearly a quarter of its normal tax income, reports J. L. Jacobs, county efficiency engineer.

Some relief may come in November, if the voters approve a referendum to reimburse the county for the \$2,600,000 it advanced or lost in connection with reassessment. Then the county can borrow money at 75 per cent of this sum at once and pay itself back out of a tax of 6 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation levied for the purpose. The new fiscal year opens with December. That will terminate the financial difficulties of 1929.

For the long time of 1930, however, political custom is credited with the underlying causes for the county board's plight. The patronage system and employment without service have contributed to building up expenditures. Its present emergency is regarded as not without its possibilities of benefit, if it serves to check extravagance in departments where it has prevailed.

One Endurance Ship  
Still Up; One Down

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The record-seeking monoplane, Buffalo Evening News, pushed on Tuesday toward completion of six full days in the air. At 1:12 p. m., daylight saving time, the plane reached the 144-hour mark.

Jack Little and Merlin A. Miltrup, pilots, through messages brought down by the refueling plane, expressed themselves as more certain than ever that they would surpass the St. Louis Robin's sustained flight record of 420 hours 21 minutes 9 seconds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Indianapolis Flamingo plane, attempting a new world's endurance record, was forced down Sept. 17 at 6:20 a. m. when it became lost in a fog and ran out of gasoline. The plane had been in the air 78 hours and 25 minutes when it landed, Indianapolis, near Knightstown, 35 miles east of Indianapolis.

WOMEN LAWYERS ELECT  
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mrs. Olive S. Gabriel, of New York, one of the most prominent women lawyers of the country, was elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers and the University of Pennsylvania. The sessions are to be held Oct. 13-23 inclusive.

The opening session of discussion will be "The Changing Economic Order of the Nation," other topics touching upon "Government and Business," "Government and Finance," and "Government and the Farmer." The final session will be devoted to international peace.

The institute is being arranged by Miss Grace Ely, president of the state women voters and Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

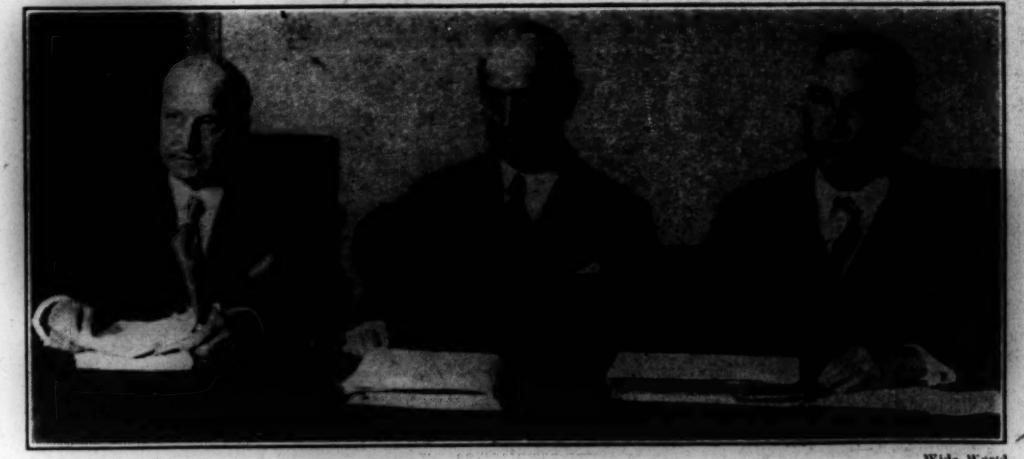
Other officers named were Mrs. Margaret J. Carns, Lincoln, Neb.; vice-president; Miss Mamie de Sales Larsh, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer; Miss Grace I. Rohleder, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Marion Gold Lewis, of New York, recording secretary.

ROCKEFELLER GETS  
REFUND OF TAXES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The \$800,000,000 merger of the Seaboard National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company has just become effective. It will retain the name and charter of the Equitable Trust Company of New York. Arthur W. Loashy president of the Equitable Trust Company, will

## Testing the Quality of Naval Publicity



Members of the Senate Subcommittee Appointed to Investigate the Activities of William B. Shearer, "Naval Expert," at the 1927 Naval Limitation Conference. Left to Right—Senators Henry J. Allen, Kansas; Samuel M. Shortridge, California; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.

be chairman of the board, and Chellis A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank, will be president.

The merger gives the Equitable Trust Company eight offices in New York and four new offices will be opened within a few months in the metropolitan districts. The concern also will have offices in Boston, Baltimore, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco and Pittsburgh, with branches in London, Paris and Mexico City. The Equitable Trust Company is a development of the Traders' Deposit Company, which was launched in 1871.

## Philadelphia to Get Political Institute

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Economic and political problems will be discussed by a group of prominent men and women at an Institute of Government and Politics arranged by the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters and the University of Pennsylvania. The sessions are to be held Oct. 13-23 inclusive.

The opening session of discussion will be "The Changing Economic Order of the Nation," other topics touching upon "Government and Business," "Government and Finance," and "Government and the Farmer." The final session will be devoted to international peace.

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## EXCITING NEWS IN \$800,000,000 MERGER

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## BRITISH FIRM SEEKS ARGENTINE CONTRACT

Buenos Aires (By U. P.)—A large English construction company has begun conversations with the Government for establishment of legal status to enable it to participate in the comprehensive roadbuilding program contemplated by President Hipolito Irigoyen, according to Mr. Shortridge he is witty and likes to make speeches—but he is a rapid fire style of delivery in keeping with his experience.

Mr. Shortridge and Mr. Robinson are serving their second terms in the Senate by election. Mr. Allen is serving the first months of his first term in the Senate which came to him by appointment. He is filling the place left by Vice-President Charles Curtis, who resigned his seat to assume the higher office.

Mr. Shortridge is one of the leading debaters of the Senate. When in full oratorical flight his voice can be heard far out in the Capitol corridors. He was Gov. Alfred E. Smith's running mate in the 1928 presidential campaign, and faces, it is reported, possible determined opposition from within the Democratic ranks in his State because of his connection with the wet candidates.

Mr. Robinson also opposed the Walsh resolution for a Senate investigation of the water-power industry and led the floor fight to have it diverted to the Federal Trade Commission. This has also roused it, is said, opposition against him so that a brilliant record in the naval-propaganda investigation will not come amiss when he campaigns next year.

## A Laundry Service for Every Individual and Family Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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## FEDERAL HELP TO AGRICULTURE WIDE AND VARIED

### Farm Loans, Irrigation, Rural Education Numbered Among Benefits

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for *The Christian Science Monitor* by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of *Rural America*. This is the fourth of the series.

By BENSON Y. LANDIS

In 1736 George Washington recommended the establishment of a national clearing house upon agricultural practices. During the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, the present Federal Department of Agriculture was established. Today the United States Department of Agriculture is a very large federal agency, with many bureaus, and there are at least ten other federal agencies which render important services for rural life.

Since at least 15 important agricultural laws have been enacted, the agricultural press and the farm leaders are very much divided in their opinions as to what certain federal services should be.

Let us get a glimpse of what the Federal Government does, what some of the important laws have been, and see why a controversy over national policy in agriculture is still with us.

The enterprises of the Federal Department of Agriculture are so far flung that we can mention only a few. The department has furnished some of the most romantic as well as the most useful of the world's "hunger fighters," discoverers and experimenters in food. The department spends for what it calls regular work about \$47,000,000 a year, divided as follows: For research, 22.6 per cent; for extension, 5.1 per cent; for regulatory work, 21.3 per cent; for service work, 31.9 per cent; for other matters, 19.1 per cent. The present secretary says that in the completed terms the function of the department is to assemble and disseminate information. But much is involved in both processes.

A Study in Trends.

The simplest way to become acquainted with the department's work is to read *What's New in Agriculture*, a feature of the last few editions of the *Yearbook of Agriculture*.

Here one finds well illustrated reports of the workers of the department, for example, trends in the apple industry; trends in bankruptcies among farmers; the activities among the 600,000 boys and girls club members which get federal services; the ultra- valuable crop reports, for example, those upon "intentions to plant"; fire losses on farms; the reasons for fires, means of prevention and protection; roadside marketing; crop insurance; the dusting and spraying of crops by airplane; cultural reform; our comparatively "back to the land" movement.

The department has rendered invaluable aid in introducing new crops. It goes to the end of the earth to improve insect control, to improve plant and animal breeding, to assemble and interpret marketing data. Its extension service, financed by federal, state and local funds, is literally trying to carry information to the last man on the last farm.

There are now about 2400 county agricultural agents, about 1000 home demonstration agents and a smaller number of boys and girls club workers. These are full-time workers, who are well informed upon farm, home and community practices. They must also know where to get special information, and in every state are specialists upon whom they may call. This entire system gets real service from Washington, though state and local efforts are very varied.

The United States Department of Agriculture also spends over \$90,000,000 annually for construction of federal-aid roads; the states and local governments also pay part of their cost. Not a little of the progress in road building in all parts of the country is due to the federal subsidies administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, which also has responsibility for the enforcement of numerous federal laws.

Federal Laws in Operation.

We have probably had more general national agricultural legislation during the past 20 years than during our entire previous history. Some of these laws set up agencies which operate independently from the Department of Agriculture, while others simply add to its functions.

It was a federal law of 1861 which gave to each of the states lands that were sold for the accumulation of funds to establish our land grant, or agricultural, colleges. It was a federal law of 1863, which resulted in the homesteading policy, the era of free land, the tremendous population movements westward, the great expansion of agriculture, its rapid expansion, and some of the disastrous economic results for agriculture between 1870 and 1900. It was a federal law that made possible the establishment of the agricultural experiment stations at all of the agricultural colleges.

Prior to the war we established the vast extension service previously described, and the federal land banks. But it is after the war that the real procession of agricultural legislation begins. Farm marketing co-operatives were given official recognition and status by the Capper-Voistead Act of 1922. The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 set up the intermediate credit banks, Packers, stockyards, and exchanges have been given new regulation. A division of co-operative marketing as created.

The Purnell Act of 1925 appropriated additional funds to agricultural colleges and experiment stations for research in social organization, home economics, marketing and the like. On June 15, 1929, President Hoover signed the Agricultural Marketing Act, passed by the special session of Congress, establishing the

Federal Farm Board, in which there is, of course, general interest at the present time.

Other Agencies at Work.

Federal agencies in addition to the Department of Agriculture, have shouldered a number of rural responsibilities. For example:

The Federal Farm Loan Board has supervised since 1916 the lending of over \$2,000,000,000 through the Federal land banks, the joint-stock banks and the intermediate credit banks.

The Reclamation Service has reclaimed and irrigated much land and established farm communities. At present there is controversy as to whether the reclaiming of land should be postponed or discounted, because of claims that new farm land is not needed.

The rural education division of the Bureau of Education is a center for extensive information about our rural schools. It also is of service to rural educators in all parts of the country.

The Children's Bureau has issued a series of important studies of rural child labor and of child care and rural social agencies.

The Federal Trade Commission has made extensive investigations of grain marketing, co-operative marketing, co-operation in foreign countries, profits and prices of bread and wheat.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education makes grants toward the salaries of teachers of agriculture and home economics in high schools and also for other forms of vocational instruction in rural communities.

Special commissions and conferences have also done commendable work. Presidents Coolidge and Harding both called non-partisan national agricultural conferences. A Congressional commission of inquiry reported in 1921 and 1922, and another commission studied rural credit in Europe in 1922. Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life reported in 1909.

How Federal Farm Board Helps.

At this writing the public interest in the newest agency is very great. The Federal Farm Board represents a powerful outstretched hand to farm co-operatives. The members of the board are all recognized as able and experienced. It seems probable that this board will have many opportunities to do things for agriculture.

The new Federal Farm Board is a marketing agency, not a general farm agency, as some persons suppose. It has powers to give advice and assistance and to make loans to co-operative marketing agencies directly or to stabilization corporations which the co-operatives may create.

The stabilization corporations will be special marketing agencies controlled altogether by co-operatives. They will probably be created in order to handle surpluses of certain commodities. In a word, the purpose of the board's operations may perhaps be stabilization through the promotion of more orderly marketing.

But the statement of policy in the act is very broad, and much will depend upon what the board chooses to emphasize. A great deal will also depend upon the extent to which the co-operatives themselves make requests for the board's help.

A reading of the act discloses no new principle of government aid to agriculture. The Federal Government has been helping co-operatives to hold crops from the market for more favorable conditions through the facilities of the intermediate credit banks. The Farm Board will, however, enable the Federal Government to render this kind of aid more systematically and extensively.

We must also recognize that the Agricultural Marketing Act became a law with little popular support from the farm districts. The National Grange opposed it consistently. Many farm leaders were passive. A canvas of the editorial opinion of 30 representative agricultural papers disclosed little enthusiasm in regard to the measure. If rural opinion can be summed up at all, it seems to be that the Farm Board promises to make a contribution, and that it should have a fair trial.

Need for Statesmanship.

There are those who believe that the establishment of the Federal Farm Board will mark the beginning of the development of a national agricultural policy. That remains to be demonstrated. What seems certain is that the controversy over farm relief will be with us for a considerable time, due to divisions among agricultural leaders as to the sort of legislation and agencies still needed. There seems to be a good deal of opinion that the farm problem cannot be solved without legislation, but there is also a strong opinion that the government will accomplish the most.

Prof. John Black of Harvard University has just written a book, "Agricultural Reform in the United States" (New York, McGraw-Hill). It presents a dispassionate analysis of Federal policy in regard to agriculture, with the conclusion that, though the Federal Government has done much, it has done more to encourage urban forces, in spite of the fact that agriculture is a peculiar industry which really requires more government help than other industries.

Dr. Black's conclusions deserve careful scrutiny by urban and rural leaders who wish to participate in the development of a rational, comprehensive and honest agricultural policy we so much need. The restoration to agriculture of a greater proportion of the national income will require statesmanship of the highest order.

NEW YORK ACQUIRES ART COLLECTION.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just acquired a rare collection of 100 Chinese figures, all but three of which are in cloisonné enamel. They are the gift of Edward G. Kennedy, art collector. In announcing the gift, Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the museum, said that only two other groups in this country are as large and no collection in the United States surpasses it in quality.

Several of the cloisonné pieces were said to be centuries old and were attributed by art collectors to the Wan Li period. Another is of the Kang Hsi period, a figure of the Tibetan reformer, Ts'ao K'a-Pa, who lived in the late fourteenth century. Included in the collection is a bowl said to be one of the best examples of Chinese cloisonné art, having as its motif the "source of existence."

## Children's Garden City, Scotland, Begun by William Quarrier 1878

Today, After Over Half Century of Growth, It Shelters 1500 Boys and Girls, Living Contented Lives in Attractively Planned Cottage Homes Near Glasgow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**A** BOUT 10 miles from the busy west-country port of Greenock, and half an hour's run by train from Glasgow, lies the Garden City, which owes its inception to William Quarrier. The city is a place of houses set far apart in wide green spaces, intersected with broad, flower-bordered avenues, and having as their central point, a beautiful church, which on Sundays and Wednesdays holds an audience of more than two thousand, three-fourths of whom are children. At certain hours of the day the city, as in the prophet's vision of restored Jerusalem, is seen to be "full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof. They are the successors of nearly 20,000 children who, in the years since 1878, have played and lived and learned here. For the name of this city is the Orphan Homes of Scotland.

William Quarrier, founder of the Orphan Homes, was born at Greenock 100 years ago, Sept. 29, 1829. His father was a ship carpenter, and from one of his long voyages he did not return. Hardship faced the widow and her little family. Work for her was not constant, and a night lived long in little William's memory, when, having been 36 hours hungry, he stood beneath a lamp post in the High Street and looked wistfully at the busy, well-dressed passers-by, not one of whom regarded him. He was then 7 years old.

For Little Boys Like Me.

Why did that night live so long in memory? Not because of its hardship, but because of a seed-thought which came to the child-heart that night, and later grew into resolve. "When I am big," he thought, "I should like to do something for little boys like me."

Children in those days were early put to work, and before he was 8 years old, William was helping his mother to support the family. Work was found for him in a pin factory.

After a few months of this, he obtained more progressive work as an apprentice to a shoemaker. His older associates in the workshop were given to much smoking and drinking, but young Quarrier was not tempted by their habits; in all his life he neither drank nor smoked.

At 16 he was a competent journeyman shoemaker, and had a new employer, Mrs. Hunter, a large-hearted, good woman, who took an interest in the hard-working lad, and invited him to go to church with her on Sundays. This was for him the beginning of a new era; and with him, "all things became new."

He was soon able to maintain his mother in comfort; at 23 he had a workshop of his own; and at 27 he married one who, through many years, helped him in all his work and aspiration—Isabella Hunter, daughter of his former employer. Great gratitude filled his heart, but the seed-thought which had come to him 20 years before seemed no nearer blossoming into action. But he was cherishing it, unknown to the world.

Quarrier had been a few years married, was extending his business, and had four children of his own, when a sister, who was early left a widow, passed on, leaving three children. These three little orphans were at once received into his family, and with increased expenditure, the realization of his hopes seemed to human eyes, more remote than ever.

Started Boys' Brigades.

In 1864, he made his first public endeavor to help city waifs by the promotion of industrial boys' brigades—a shoeblock's brigade, a news and parcel-carrying brigade. Interest was taken in the boys who were assisted, taught and guided, and many city men readily helped Mr. Quarrier in these new efforts. Such enterprises were quite novel at that time. But he learned through these organizations only confirmed him in his view of the great need for a home which could take such children at an earlier age and place them in a morally healthy environment. To Miss Macpherson, founder of the Children's Home in London and a pioneer in the child emigration move-

ment, he addressed a letter, asking for advice. She replied, "Send me your boys."

She was able to maintain his mother in comfort; at 23 he had a workshop of his own; and at 27 he married one who, through many years, helped him in all his work and aspiration—Isabella Hunter, daughter of his former employer. Great gratitude filled his heart, but the seed-thought which had come to him 20 years before seemed no nearer blossoming into action. But he was cherishing it, unknown to the world.

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ment, he addressed a letter, asking for advice. She replied, "Send me your boys."

United States Lines, in competition with the Hamburg-American Line.

These lines comprise the passenger and freight lines of the United States Lines, which will also serve the port of Honolulu. They include the steamer George Washington, Republic of America, President Roosevelt and President Harding. The Liner, which is the first, will have operated between New York, Oberdeburg and Southampton, and no change is contemplated in this schedule until the two new vessels which are to be built to operate with the Leviathan enter service, when it is expected. Havre will be the port of call in France, instead of Cherbourg.

The change is understood to be due to port facilities and traffic conditions.

Wet-Plank Democrat Seeks Steele's Toga

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert C. W. Ramspack of Decatur has been nominated to succeed the late Jasper Steele from the Fifth Georgia Congressional District, defeating Mrs. Georgia Brown, first woman to run for Congress in this state, the only other candidate.

Hooper Alexander, outstanding anti-Smoot-Douglas leader in the presidential election, will oppose Mr. Ramspack as an independent candidate in the special election set for Oct. 2, by Gov. L. G. Hardman or electing Mr. Steele's successor. Mr. Alexander had planned entering the race in the Democratic primary, but was unwilling to sign the pledges which required all candidates entering the primary to subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the Democratic Party and to put themselves on record as supporting the principles of the party as enunciated by the Houston convention.

Mr. Alexander, who was formerly United States Attorney, is a Representative from Dekalb County, in the State Legislature, having been elected in the face of bitter opposition because of his support of Mr. Hoover in the presidential election.

He was an outstanding and pioneer Prohibitionist in the State and section, doing much to carry Georgia into the dry column long before the national law was enacted. Mr. Ramspack is also a Representative in the State General Assembly from Dekalb, and a leading attorney prominent in political, civic and church activities.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT PLANNED FOR MEXICO

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Plan for settlement of 15,000 German immigrants on 350,000 acres of land near Acapulco on the west coast of Mexico, was announced here by Charles M. Thomsen, Seattle capitalist, president of the German-Mexican Company, owner of the land.

The company, incorporated under Washington laws, is planned as a \$12,500,000 concern. Thomsen said about 800 families, comprising 3000 persons, already have advised the company of their intention to migrate from Germany to the company's holdings.

GERMAN MAYOR GRANTS HONOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto Rhinelander, Mayor of Vetschaw, Ger., has arrived in New York to confer honorary citizenship of Vetschaw upon Richard Hellman, wealthy manufacturer. Mr. Hellman was born in Vetschaw and recently gave 500,000 marks to his native city.

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## BRICKMAKERS IN CHICAGO GET FIVE-DAY WEEK

Makes Third Trade to Go  
Under Shorter Schedule—  
Plan to Relieve Idle

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CHICAGO.—Three building trades in Chicago are now operating on a five-day week schedule, the last group of workers to obtain the Saturday being the brickmakers. William Tracy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, announced a five-day agreement, effective between Memorial Day and Labor Day, has been extended until May 1, 1930.

The other union men working, five days a week are the painters and the plasterers.

Mr. Tracy estimated that approximately one-third of the 3000 brickmakers affiliated with his organization were idle, and stated that the continuation of the Saturday holiday was expected to relieve this situation.

According to William Schlaeke, president of the Illinois Brick Company and representative of the employers, the five-day week agreement was continued because of the present slackness in construction work. He said that since there had been no increase in building, the arrangement had been continued indefinitely. He estimated that more than 50 percent of the 2000 members of the union were idle.

"The painters' and plasterers' organizations include 8000 and 3000 men respectively, according to figures compiled by E. M. Craig, secretary and business manager of the Building Construction Employers' Association. It is estimated that only 20 percent of these union men are now working and bases on this figure that the shorter week does not relieve unemployment, as the labor official contend.

"Contractors want to get their jobs finished as rapidly as possible," Mr. Craig argued. "They employ all the men they can use efficiently. When the workers obtain Saturday off they delay the completion of the building, but they do not provide more jobs. Overproduction in recent years and a consequent slump in construction at present is the cause of unemployment."

Meanwhile labor organizations are continuing their campaign to make the five-day week plan universal in the Illinois building trades.

Lathers in United States

Go On Five-Day Week Basis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The five-day week was adopted by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union

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unfailing reliability"

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LLoydbrook 2161

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TORONTO

at their recent convention here. Beginning July 1, 1929, 17,000 union laborers in the United States will commence work on that basis. Advocates of the five-day week present it as a means to employing more men.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A six-hour working day and five-day week for 30,000 union bakers in the United States and Canada as means of countering the effects of labor-saving machinery in large bakeries was a topic for discussion at the tri-annual convention of the Bakers and Confectioners Workers' International Union.

Charles F. Hohmann of Chicago, secretary, said that as a result of introduction of machinery, only one man is now necessary where, in many instances, five or six were formerly required.

Five-Day Week Extended

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant has been definitely placed on a five-day week operating basis with the exception of the electric furnace and the cement plant, officials of the company said. All employees are on the five-day schedule, including those of the three departments which are not yet on the five-day week operating basis, Ford officials said there had been no lay-off of men.

Church and Drama  
League Organized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Church and Drama League of America has been organized here with Dr. S. Parkes Cadman as its head. It represents a merger of the Drama League of America, organized in Chicago in 1919, the American Theater Association, and the Church and Drama Association, both organized here in 1926.

Announcement of the formation of the new group said that its aim would be to stimulate extensive and intelligent interest in the drama, both as a social force and as an educational influence, supporting and encouraging such plays as may be deemed worthy and by coordinating and assisting the work of all individuals and associations that are now or may become interested in developing an appreciation of drama of worth, especially through the Little Theater and amateur groups in community centers, schools and churches."

Ford Engineers Plan  
Junk Motor Disposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Engineers of the Ford Motor Company, working with officials of the Borough of Queens, have drawn tentative plans for a reduction plant into which would be poured and destroyed worn-out automobiles, thousands of which have recently been abandoned on every handy vacant lot Queens has to offer.

The proposed reduction plant would be equipped with machinery to separate all the metal parts worth salvaging from waste material, and to press the metalable metal into bales already fit for sale, it was said.

Albert H. Dousman, engineer of the Ford plant at Kearny, N. J., who made the trip to Queens at Mr. Ford's suggestion, and Maj. Oscar Erlandsen, chief engineer of Queens, co-operated in drawing up the plans.

WITNESSES CALLED  
FOR SENATE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate committee investigating activities of American shipbuilding corporations at the unsuccessful 1927 Geneva Naval Limitations conference has decided to begin its inquiry Sept. 20 with the questioning of officers of the corporations. The following witnesses were summoned:

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of

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WASHINGTON (AP)—Investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the issuance of an injunction last week by Federal Judge W. H. Kirkpatrick, of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, restraining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from organizing, has been asked in a resolution by Senator LaFollette (R.), Wisconsin.

The Senate, in Clark, with its sister, the C. A. Larsen, bound for the antarctic whaling region from their home port of Sandefjord, Norway, refueled here and took on supplies. The Larsen will deliver several hundred tons of supplies to Commander Richard E. Byrd, now on an expedition in the antarctic.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Studying Taught as Part of the Teacher's Subject

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newman, Calif.

THE problem of how to get high school students to do better studying is one of the biggest that school people face. For a number of years our teachers here have been looking for material that could be presented directly to students for the purpose of teaching them effective study methods and have come through certain convictions based on experience.

In attempts to improve the study situation for our entire high school, which contains many children of foreign parentage, our teachers have been forced gradually to relieve the study room teacher of the responsibility of teaching how to study, and have been compelled to place that responsibility for the most part back on the classroom teacher. This almost sounds as if another burden is being added to the already overwhelming load shouldered by this individual, but such need not actually be the case. If somehow, the classroom teacher can succeed in getting students to study his subject effectively, his work straightway becomes lighter, and the results much more gratifying. The student's substance of the teacher's mission, after all, is not to teach facts but to teach students how to think, how to study, and to this end he may well devote most of his energies.

## Study Follows

To the teachers we appeal, therefore, for improvement in study methods. We want our teachers to try to interest students in projects to the extent that they become absorbed in them. Then study takes care of itself. Then most students will want to do the silent reading, they will enjoy searching diligently for reference material.

The efficient teacher does not neglect his responsibility to the study needs of the individual. Mass instruction and preaching are not efficacious in teaching good study habits. The radiant enthusiasm of a single teacher with a genuine interest in student and subject can get much actual thinking which results in study—started than all the disquisitions ever published on how to form mental habits. It goes without saying, of course, that the teacher must not be hampered by meaningless stereotyped courses of study and uninteresting courses of study.

The real control of study methods lies in the selection of teachers. Having the right kind of teachers, the wise principal—granting freedom in methods but expecting results—can do much to inspire teaching of a type that will fill the study rooms each day with students who do not have to be read to and talked to about the mechanics of study.

## Surroundings Important

Although we are placing the responsibility for improving study methods largely upon the classroom teacher, we recognize that other factors should be considered in dealing with the problem as a whole. We have built up an attractive library-study suite. This section of the building is more beautiful and inviting than any other. It is quiet. There are many good books and quantities—for a small school—of standard reference material. A full-time librarian is in charge, although our high school faculty numbers only 10. We find that students like the library. They appreciate the service they enjoy the colors in the room, the pictures, the desk lamps—they read the books and magazines.

In other ways we have attempted to create a better atmosphere for study. Illustrated posters teaching the values of industry, application and other virtues are used in the study hall and in the corridors. Bulletins from the principal's office often sound a keynote for new drives for student time and energy. Acting on the assumption that busy people get things done, a maximal number of activities is encouraged. The more

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Unique and fascinating, professed, our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, draperies, period and modern styles, and fundamental factors of leading New York designers.

Send at once for free books 265

The N. Y. School of Interior Decoration

375 Madison Avenue

New York City

interests we develop in our students, the more they get done, and the more they get out of what they get done. What potentialities for advance study and accomplishment in the boy from the small high school who, granting him common honesty and an earnestness of purpose, has been everything during his four years of high school from water boy to student association president!

It is action and the zest that promotes it that count in the process of improving study methods in the high school. The classroom teacher, dynamic, inspirational, enthusiastic, is, in our judgment, the chief factor in effecting a solution for this all-important problem.

## Values in Registration of Playground Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Des Moines, Iowa

THE fact that Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith are able to learn by referring to published records, just how little Willie and Little Charles spent the summer days of 1928 and 1929 and previous seasons, may not at first glance seem to have any bearing upon good citizenship. However, a unique system of registering children using the 26 public playgrounds of Des Moines and keeping the daily record of each child has proved of inestimable value to teachers, employers and incidentally to parents.

The cost of the time required for the keeping of such records is considered a good investment by both the playground committee and the parents. Miss Marion Richardson, McKee, who is serving her first summer in that capacity in Des Moines. Miss McKee recently retired as supervisor of physical education in the Des Moines public schools to assume this important work with a full knowledge of the needs of childhood and a peculiarly deep understanding of the character-building function of clean sports and supervised play.

Twenty trained supervisors work under Director McKee and the playground hours are made to fit the home program, allowing, for example, the children until 9:30 in the morning for the performance of home tasks, also the noon period from 11:30 to 2:30. But the children may stay and play until 8:30 at night, offsetting the lure of the street.

Registering the children has stimulated interest on the part of parents in playground interests. If a teacher has a difficult child, kept for many years in the classroom, it is a help to know by actual record whether or not he has had any attention during the summer. Playground children have been known to be the most enthusiastic of those entering school in the fall. For a four-week period the records show that 58,860 children were engaged in supervised play. This is the story of start toward civic living, fair play, respect for authority, improved group relations, adjustment to law, realization of the distinction between liberty and license—the first step in fact, toward good citizenship.

Close observation is made of the special inclination of individual children and in so far as it is possible, each is encouraged to find his or her peculiar means of enjoyment. As a bit of discipline a child who has not a clean record on one playground may not register on another. However, mistakes are corrected and forgotten in most cases. That "you-get-off this playground-immediately" air is taken with the director, and in its stead comes the lesson that wrongdoing reaps upon the guilty child and robs him automatically of extended privileges.

The handpenned are given hand-work and permitted such sports as are possible of attainment while many such are directed toward such activity as an interest in tag, Charlie with one absorbing desire for tennis who was provided at the end with a foot of wood "that wouldn't make holes on the court," but would permit a dear and lively child to run with other children.

The unsatisfied longings of normal childhood to get out of life what normally belongs to it are, thinks Miss McKee, largely responsible for the small misdemeanors so often exaggerated and unmercifully dealt with by the busy, overworked and untraveled parents who have nothing to offer by way of entertainment or occupation for restless minds and bodies.

The embargo investor, the potential artist, the promising orator, the budding dressmaker, the hungry little musician, the erstwhile leader of the gang, the sculptor, the poet and the architect are provided with materials and space and are allowed to wiggle and squirm and s'out while they absorb and in turn express friendship and order.

## SCHOOLS—European

## Mayfair School of DANCING ACTING &amp; SINGING

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NOONA MACQUOID DAPHNE JAY

Sister of (left) Textiles, the Misses

The with Day School attached.

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England

Lines From Four of the Dudley Writing Cards. The Alphabets Are Learned After the Movements in the First Two Lines Are Mastered. With the Broad-Nibbed Pen Held in One Way a Rhythmic Motion Is Attained.

Courtesy G. Bell &amp; Sons, Ltd.

Example of Dudley System of Writing, Originated by Miss Marion Richardson.

advent of wider nibs, and later gave place to the "script" writing of more recent years. But this, though the individual letters and one-syllable words look satisfactory, has been considered by many as slow in ex-

## Interest in Art of Handwriting Makes for Progress in Systems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE teaching of handwriting is constantly receiving criticism, particularly from employers. The old laborious writing with the thin steel pen which appeared in 1829 was rounded and modified with the

to children—natural, easy and as swift as is compatible with good execution.

Miss Richardson, who is also art mistress at Dudley High School in the Midlands, was asked to teach art lettering as part of a drawing course, with a view to influencing handwriting in a useful direction. To her disappointment she soon saw that

ment, that being the easiest, and a copy of what he sees the adults doing.

Under Miss Richardson's method this zigzag movement is turned to useful purposes. With a broad nib the child learns to make thin and thick strokes with the pen always in the same position. So broad is the first practice nib that he cannot turn the pen about and so learns a rhythm of direction. Since the position of the pen is very important he is taught to think of the thin and thick strokes in relation to the figures on the clock face. He draws the thickest stroke from 12 o'clock to the center of the clock's face and the thin stroke makes an angle of 90 degrees from the center to 2 o'clock. Anybody can illustrate this easily. So the beginner starts off with up-and-down exercises and older children also practice them so as to establish a sense of rhythm and regularity.

The Dudley writing cards are graded in order and the subject matter is chosen with care so that it not only makes an attractive looking page but is instructive and amusing.

The two alphabets must of necessity be practised well, but from the very first Miss Richardson believes that a child should become familiar with words rather than letters, just as in reading today it is the small word rather than the isolated letter that the child becomes accustomed to.

But Dudley writing is simply a foundation upon which an individual handwriting can be built, for since every child develops differently, so his own style of writing develops and by the time he reaches the age of 12 or 13 he has usually a definite style of his own which needs to be preserved.

Asked if she had gleaned ideas from the beautiful writing in early manuscripts, Miss Richardson replied that the 16th century italic hand was the foundation of Dudley writing, but graceful and lucid as it is this early penmanship, the necessity for speed has to be considered too.

The chief advantages of it are that it pays great attention to movement and rhythm and gives a little child of six or seven a foundation that can develop into a rapid cursive hand with no fundamental change at all.

In script writing the question of turning it into a running hand seems more difficult. The very little children who start by tracing from the Dudley cards provided for practice tumble into Dudley writing happily enough. Supposing a child of four or five is given a pencil to write with, he generally attempts a zigzag move-

ment. Handwriting is an inimitable item. It was the accomplishment of all educated people after 1500, and the cutting of a good quill was an art in itself. Queen Elizabeth wrote well, as her page of written prayers shows. Lady Jane Grey wrote sometimes in round letters and at others in a cursive hand, and Michelangelo, as might be expected, was noted for his fine writing.

It is a far cry from the days of the Roman cursive, which spread from Italy and was the basis of national systems of writing, coming to England through the Roman missionaries in the early centuries of the Christian era, but anybody interested in penmanship will discern in Dudley hand writing traces of a dignified tradition handed down from less hurried days.

M. L. R.

Though I speak with the tongues of men & of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, & all knowledge; & have not charity, I am nothing.

The Apostle Paul.

Courtesy G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.

had no influence at all, but was a "Sunday best" kind of writing, kept for purely decorative purposes such as notices and programs, but it was never brought into common daily use. She then cast about for ideas that would make themselves felt generally in the children's work and later, when with a group of friends in the prisons she was asked to teach illiterate girls and boys, she began to think out a rhythmic writing easy to learn and adapt, which developed into what she calls Dudley Writing.

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SCHOOLS—United States

BERKELEY IRVING SCHOOL

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# BRISK SELLING FOLLOWS EARLY PRICE ADVANCE

Tighter Credit Conditions  
Influence Market—Close  
Is Heavy

**NEW YORK (69)**—The stock market was anxious about credit conditions again today. Prices sold off sharply after an opening outburst of strength. Declines in many of the active issues ran from 1 to 6 points, but the selling slowed up in the early afternoon. Some bullish operations were reduced in the expected list of public utilities and specialized issues.

"Call money remained at 7 1/2 per cent, but advanced to 2 when bids began again," said one broker.

Early estimates of loans from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 were made.

The strength was regarded as temporary and attributed to the adjustments following heavy mid-month interest and federal income tax payments.

The meeting of the Federal Reserve advisory committee today also had a tendency to check market enthusiasm because of fears that its action might be taken which would have an adverse influence on the market.

Except for the few official denials of some of the more rumors now in circulation, including the proposed combination of paint manufacturers, the day's business news was favorable in character. Several excellent earnings reports made their appearance, and further stock splits were reported to under consideration.

National Investors, the 6-for-1 stock split, was the leader of the public utility group.

Scoring 13 1/2 points to a new high,

Columbia Gas also moved up 15 1/2.

Power rallied from a low of 179 to

187 1/2, where it had 4 1/2 points

last night's close.

Telephone, American Power and Light, Pacific Lighting and General Public Service rose to 4 points higher.

In the morning, Westinghouse Electric dropped 5 1/2 points.

General Electric, Commercial Inc., 4 1/2 points higher.

St. Louis Common, May Department Stores, Radio, Standard Oil of New

International, Telephone, Allis Chalmers, National Lead and National

Gasoline sold down 2 or 3

points, the last two losing their early gains of about 2 points each.

Hudson Motor, the brisk demand, rising 3 1/2 points to the account of unconfirmed rumors that the company was shortly to introduce a new eight-cylinder car.

**Oil is Heavy**

Michigan Steel, Columbian Carbon, Sunbeams, Westinghouse

Electric first preferred, Air Reduction, 4 1/2 points higher.

Generally, the market acted tired, with price movements irregular and inconclusive. Wall Street heard reports that call money would go to 10 per cent or higher before the end of the week.

Contrasting movements featured the late operations. In the merchandise group, Simmons rising more than 5 points, while May Department Stores dropped 4 1/2.

The market generally fluctuated in an erratic manner, the weakness of U.S. Steel and Hudson having a restrictive effect on speculative buying.

The closing tone was heavy. Total sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Stock exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at \$1.84 1/16.

**Bonds in Narrow Grove**

Trading in bonds was along narrow lines in the earlier dealings on today's market.

Most of the prime investment issues scarcely moved, although there was the usual activity in the convertibles and other bonds with a speculative flavor. Time money was unchanged at 8 1/2 to 9 per cent.

Share features were irregular.

Hands-in-blocked within a strict range of about three points, and of similar coupon rate gave a slight 5 1/2 per cent, selling 4 1/2. Chemical price recession was small.

But fluctuations developed in a number of isolated instances. Atlantic points to 55 1/2, Bush Terminal, 3 1/2, and 5 1/2, and 5 1/2 more than three points, and of similar coupon rate gave a slight 5 1/2 per cent, selling 4 1/2. Chemical price recession was small.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CROWDER AGAIN TOPS ATHLETICS

Right-Handed Pitching Has Proved Hardest for the League Champions

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Win	Loss	Pct.
Chicago	89	.541
New York	88	.532
Cleveland	74	.561
Baltimore	72	.548
Washington	62	.466
Chicago	54	.351
Boston	52	.351

### RESULTS SEPT. 16

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 2. Boston 1, Chicago 3. Cleveland 1, New York 2. Washington 10, Detroit 3 (11 innings).

Alvin E. Crowder, leading pitcher of the American League in 1928 with a record of 21 victories and five defeats, was 2-1 in his second game. Athletics won two hits, Monday, to beat them 3 to 2 on the second day following their clinching of the American League pennant. The two Philadelphia teams came in the same number four and four to beat out the other when Simmons beat out a single and Fexx hit his thirty-third home run of the season. Not a team reached first base in any other inning.

Crowder's triumph, however, did not grow out of the fact that a good right-handed pitcher can stop the American League pennant winners. Plugs of the Yankees, a right-hander, have beaten them three times and Ferrell of the Indians, another right-hander, last topped them four times. Crowder has not posted a constant puzzle to the Athletics, defeating them on Aug. 8 to 3, allowing eight hits, and again later in August holding them to four hits and winning, 2 to 1. The Bronx has won three of their last four games with the league leaders, each victory being turned in by a right-hander.

The Browns, in their turn, could little with the offerings of their right-handed pitchers. Quinn, who allowed only six hits and under most conditions would have won his game, when he weakened for a moment in the fifth inning, showed relief him, although Quinn is far from being a much more effective pitcher. Almost any other manager in the league, except Connie Mack, would have been satisfied to keep him in for a while longer at least.

### Milnes Faces Yankees Again

Milnes, who pitched against the New York Yankees in the last game of the World Series, started again yesterday for Cleveland, Monday, and did very well. Averill and Hodges led the attack for the Indians against Wells, the former making four singles in as many times up and the latter hitting a home run. The Indians, however, did not gain ground in their race with the Yankees for second place and are now only 5 1/2 games behind Cleveland, who won 11 of its last 16 games.

Wells, however, did not defend for sixth place, grew in intensity, Monday, when the Senators defeated the Tigers, 16 to 9 in eight innings, darkness halting the contest. The Senators were leading 8 to 1 when the fifth inning opened but the Tigers started hitting and a close enough result.

**On the Pitcher's Farn**

A perfect fielding day for the Red Sox, while the White Sox were throwing the ball all around the grounds and making errors of misjudgment, which do not show in the box score, resulted in a 4-3-3 record for the Red Sox, while the White Sox, with both clubs scoring almost as well, although Lester showed a tighter defense in the pinches. Each club had favorable opportunity to score, which were not taken advantage of. The feature of the game was the solid home run by Martin, from third base, which recently put into commission a magnificient clubhouse on Michigan Avenue, where he knew how to balance his career; at school between athletics was admitted to the association.

## Would Make Chicago Sport Center for Leading Events

Ten-Day or Two-Week Carnival to Be Held Annually Is Proposed by Avery Brundage—Raising of a Fund of \$250,000 Is Also Recommended

and studies, and later in life between business and civic affairs. In less than 12 years after winning his last annual of sport to make a carnival comparable in its attractions to the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, the Tournament of Roses in California and the auto races in Indianapolis, the group has the annuals, even for Captain Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, at a testimonial dinner given in his honor by 700 former and present athletes, club members, and friends. He has proposed that a fund of \$250,000 be raised by guarantors to serve as a promotional nucleus, the money to be returned to them from the profits of the carnival.

"Such a meeting," said Mr. Brundage, "would be a great success for the Central Association of the A. A. U., prior to the dinner, featuring amateur sports of all kinds, would be typical of the spirit of Chicago. We would have the world's greatest amateur sports, the Davis Cup finals, international golf, international yachting, or international aeronautics.

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Mr. Brundage's proposal met with general approval and steps are to be taken to test its practicability. At the annual meeting of the Central Association, which preceded the banquet, the delegates, in asking Congress to grant the tax-exempt status of 10 per cent on membership of clubs promoting amateur athletics.

### Huff Praises Brundage

George Huff, athletic director at University of Illinois, former mentor of Mr. Brundage, praised him as the highest type of college athlete, a student who likes to attend the faculty about whom athletic affairs are under discussion. Gen. J. V. Clinton, chairman of the Illinois Athletic Commission, asserted that the A. A. U. has fulfilled its mission, and that a better understanding exists between it and the college because Brundage has been present.

At the central meeting F. W. Blankenship was elected first vice-president; Owen van Camp, second vice-president; John C. Clegg, third vice-president, and Robert Drucker of Milwaukee, fourth vice-president. Fred L. Steiner was re-elected secretary-treasurer and Roy E. Davis, chairman of the registration committee.

Registration opened at the National A. A. U. convention, to be held the third Monday in November at St. Louis. Monday, were as follows: Frank A. Martin, J. N. Nisberg, G. T. Steenboeck, Van Camp, Steens and Davis, the registration committee, which recently put into commission a magnificient clubhouse on Michigan Avenue, where he knew how to balance his career; at school between athletics was admitted to the association.

## Garden and Arena Are to Co-operate

Boston Tigers of Canadian-American Hockey League to Play at Former

Following a succession of meetings throughout the cities of the Boston Garden and the New Boston Arena settled upon a plan of co-operation for the future in regard to hockey, at the latest meeting held at the Boston Athletic Association Monday afternoon.

Both clubs will call for the Boston Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League team, and operated by the Arena officials, to play their 1929-30 league games in the Boston Garden, leaving the latter building the two previous teams of the city—the Tigers and the Boston Bruins—for the coming season.

The Garden will not conduct public skating, leaving this field and much of the amateur hockey to the Arenas. A practical and economical hockey practice will be held at the Arena.

The Arena was represented by Henry G. Lapham, George W. Wightman and George V. Brown, while the Garden officials were Sheldon H. Fairbanks, W. C. L. Smith, and New York manager, E. H. Hartwick.

This move is expected to be a great help to the Canadian-American League, with the Tigers at the Garden and a strong rumor about the winning team of the league, Boston, may play its home games in the Madison Square Garden of New York, the Canadian-American League will have two of the biggest seating capacities for the coming season.

## Heavy Early Sale of World Series Tickets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

WHAT is believed to be a record advance sale for World Series tickets, \$1,200,000, all in certified checks, has flowed into the office of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, which is apparently assured of winning the league pennant. W. L. Veeck, president, said that 200,000 applications had been received with no sign of abatement. Names of the applicants are to be drawn from bags either this week or early next.

**GOLDEN AND MEHLHORN LEAD**

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—John Golden of Paterson, N. J., and William Mehlhorn of White Plains, led the field in the Golden American polo tournament, held Monday, with cards of 143 for 26 holes.

The tournament was played at the Worcester Polo Club, and the Englishmen, who had been unable to appear, Golden had 21 for the Kneadminster team today, according to word received here.

Golden and his team, the Americans, had three victories and one tie. The team that the Americans have played and defeated so far are Stourbridge, 5 to 4; Dudley, 3 to 2; Evesham, 4 to 0. The tie game was 6 to 6 with a wicked team representing the Worcester sports fellowship, which is the English organization similar to the Worcester County Sportsmanship Brotherhood.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

NEW YORK (AP)—The amateur team of workingmen from Worcester County, Massachusetts, who have been representing the Worcester County Sportsman's Brotherhood in a series of soccer tournaments with teams in Worcester, England, will complete their invasion by playing the Kneadminster team today, according to word received here.

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**EMERSON AND CURLEY WIN**

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Although conceding Bryn Mawr an eight-goal handicap, the Rumsby poloists, Morristown, Conn., won the final round match, 13 to 10, R. W. Williams, playing No. 3 for the Northern team, and the English team, Freeholders in the 12-hole round robin.

The tournament was played at the Greenbrier, 10 to 9, while Hurling won the afternoon game with Amherst on Oct. 5.

Emerson put all of the candidates into action and will continue to do so until a definite line can be had on the new material.

**SWEDESH YACHTSMEN WIN**

GREENWICH, Conn.—The Swedish Yachtmen's team, the American polo team, won the final round match, 13 to 10, R. W. Williams, playing No. 3 for the Northern team, and the English team, Freeholders in the 12-hole round robin.

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**YANKEES BUY YOUNG PITCHER**

DAVENPORT, Ia. (AP)—The Davenport Club of the Mississippi Valley Baseball League, bought the 19-year-old, 6-foot pitcher of Nanticoke, Pa., to the New York Americans. This refutes a previous report that Viosiots had been bought by the Giants.

**RESULTS SEPT. 15**

Mission 21, Los Angeles 3.

## GIANTS' HOPES GIVEN SETBACK

Recovery of Pirates Comes at Moment When New York Team Loses

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Win	Loss	Pct.
Chicago	52	.574
Pittsburgh	50	.574
New York	49	.565
St. Louis	48	.563
Baltimore	47	.562
Washington	42	.496
Chicago	34	.456
Boston	32	.452
Baltimore	31	.451
St. Louis	29	.436
Brooklyn	28	.435
Philadelphia	27	.434
New York	26	.433
Boston	25	.432

RESULTS SEPT. 16

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 2. Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2. Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 2. St. Louis 3, New York 4 (11 innings). Brooklyn at Chicago (twelve games).

K. K. Rockne, athletic director of University of Notre Dame, who deserted the football field on the opening day of practice, pay tribute to the coach, who provided for the support of the A. A. U., because it gave the workingmen a chance to participate in sports.

"We don't want to develop an aristocracy of sports in this country," said Rockne. "At the last Olympic Games, he noted that the United States was the only country except England and the United States were largely workingmen, the type who toil for their daily bread. Our American athletes were almost entirely college students, while the United States, because of our industrial prosperity, enabling many athletes to go to college. In the old days the best athletes were developed by the A. A. U., because few could afford to go to college, and the government was open for the development of the athlete who goes to college, and for the benefit of those who want to compete after leaving college." Rockne paid tribute to Brundage as one who, in his opinion, has done much for the Phillips, who were not much more than the Pirates.

The recovery of the Pirates comes at the moment when the New York team loses.

**Harvard Varsity Squad Cut to 46**

Second Team Is Again Under Coaching of James L. Knox '98

Harvard's varsity football squad was cut to 46 at the start of the afternoon session, and the men retained were named first varsity, while the others became second varsity. Head Coach Arnold Horween taking charge of the first varsity and James L. Knox of the second varsity.

The Harvard squad now made up of 12 backs, 10 linemen, 8 guards, 8 ends, 4 centers and 4 quarterbacks.

The champion, which is preparatory to the open championship which will be played at Hamilton next week, has not attracted a large number of the best, the team having brought out a field of 120. Three players were from western Canada and all three qualified, while the remainder represented clubs from Quebec and Ontario. Twenty players from local clubs qualified for the 16-home match play, which starts on Tuesday, the Toronto Golf Club having six.

The champion is the Harvard team, the best of the Lookout Point Club, Welland, who had 10 big wins on the coast last year, and to a large degree it reacted to the disadvantage of the Cardinal eleven. This year Southern California is an even bigger favorite and many wonder if the Trojans too may not be the end of the Harvard's season.

The Harvard team has about the best collection of football talent in the history of football at that institution.

Blitz men who are fast are plentiful.

These men may feel as Stanford unquestionably felt last year—that the unbeaten Stanford was second, two strokes behind, and two other players should watch out for a surprise.

**Losers at Southern California**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—University of Southern California football champion, is the favorite of pre-season football critics to win another Conference pennant this fall. Stanford University and University of California rank next to the Trojans. In the opinions of coaches and football critics who base their opinions on the pre-season outlook on material available, most of the critics select University of Idaho, State University of Montana and University of Southern California to finish at the foot of the percentage column with University of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College and State College of Washington to fill in the middle.

The University of Idaho has the best record in the country, having won 11 consecutive games.

The Trojans have about the best record in the country, having won 10 consecutive games.

The University of Washington has the best record in the country, having won 10 consecutive games.

The University of Oregon has the best record in the country, having won 10 consecutive games.

The University of Idaho has the best record in the country, having won 10 consecutive games.

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## MIAMI IS ALERT TO ADVANCE IN AVIATION FIELD

(Continued from Page 1)

Swing weather are assets peculiar to Miami, but the city's experience shows that almost any city can profit in this new air age by the intelligent development of its air resources."

### Get Start During World War

If Miami knows how," as Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, said, when he came to start the Miami-Miami Beach-Cleveland air races, it has to thank its own system of self-education through a dozen years. After the training here of large numbers of army, navy and marine fliers during the World War active citizens can the unusual aviation opportunity and have never ceased to work toward its realization.

The men who take the lead in the Greater Miami Airport Association, of which Mr. Carlton is president, have been instrumental in the past in securing the establishment of the municipal aviation department, the municipal airport and field of 230 acres, and in bringing here flying services, flying schools, the air mail, an airplane factory, and the Pan-American Airways, whose transports unite the three Americas.

Pan-American Airways is the city's largest air asset. Beginning less than one year ago with a daily flying service between Miami and Havana, the company now sends out daily multi-motored planes to Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, the Bahamas and 15 countries of Central and South America.

In January Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the company, flew the first mail plane to the Panama Canal Zone on a semi-monthly service which has since been continued weekly. The mail line has extended to Peru, Chile and the Argentine Republic and is in the offing to become a passenger-carrying line throughout its full length. Havana is now reached in two hours and San Juan, Porto Rico, in twelve flying hours from Miami.

The best steamer run to Chile has been about 18 days. The flying schedule fixes seven days as the length of time for the trip, with the passengers sleeping each night in comfortable hotels. Pan-American sends its first line down the east coast of South America when Colonel Lindbergh flies from here with the first mail for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. From that point Colonel Lindbergh is to work out a route across the Amazon forests to Brazil, crossing territory marked on the maps as "unknown." This company is operating a fleet of 60 Fokker, Ford and Sikorsky transports and during the year has flown more than 1,000,000 miles.

### Model for Other Companies

Pan-American Airways' progress has been watched by other transport companies all over the world because the operation of its planes over land and sea involved departures that called inventive genius of the highest type. There was developed an advanced system of radio for holding the planes in instant and continual communication with the ground stations and thus minimizing the weather hazard. Supplementing governmental weather services with stations and observers of its own, the company advises every pilot of wind and weather conditions in each area before he enters it.

During the summer the regular avoidance of local storms has been an interesting detail of operation.

Another invention was of a direction-finder which requires but a single ground station, instead of three co-operating stations as in the European method, for its operation. By its use the exact position of any plane may be determined from its radio signals and a bearing given its pilot within one minute. With this information the pilot has only to glance at his chart to locate himself with reference to his true course. The direction-finder, checking on one ship in flight after another, often discovers that a pilot is slightly off his course before he himself is aware of it and a corrective message is sent. It has been demonstrated that this direction-finder enables planes to fly with considerable assistance through clouds, fog, or in darkness.

Pan-American Airways has done some interesting pioneering on the ground as well as in the air. Being

## PICTURES SHOW PROGRESS MADE IN FIFTH AVENUE

Arnold, Constable & Co. Present Review on 102d Anniversary

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifth Avenue, from its dirt-road days to the present, when fashionable shops vie with palatial homes, is depicted in an exhibition of pictures, medals and historical material just opened by Arnold, Constable & Co. at their shop at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, marking the store's 102d anniversary and the formal opening of its new addition.

The pictorial history of Fifth Avenue shows a striking change in comparatively few years. One picture shows a farmhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, where one of the Vanderbilts' twin houses now remains. Another picture shows Rutgers College at the corner of the avenue and Forty-second Street, while a third shows the Croton Reservoir bulking like some huge fortress at the present site of the New York Public Library.

More interesting are the prints and pictures of the avenue in its historic moments. One of them portrays a section of the Atlantic cable being carried to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. An enlarged photograph of the Washington Centennial parade in 1889 shows the marchers moving in line.

Beacons are being installed on the last lap between New York and Miami in order that a regular 12-hour service may be maintained between the two cities by night as well as day during the winter season. At least three of the transport planes for which bay-front accommodations are being provided will have 12-passenger capacity.

The novelty of the season will be provided by the Goodyear Company, which will bring one or more of its dirigible balloons here for cruising and teaching purposes. It is for the housing of these lighter-than-air craft that the municipal dirigible hangar is being erected at Opa-Locka.

Glenn H. Curtiss, pioneer in aviation and inventor of the hydroplane and the flying boat, is a resident who has helped guide the city's aeronautical development.

The logical place Miami must occupy in national and international aviation is not difficult to foresee," said Mr. Curtiss in appraising the situation. "From no other point in the United States may so many foreign countries be quickly and comfortably reached by the air lanes."

"Pan-American Airways is merely the forerunner of a number of large transport companies which will have headquarters in Miami and which will fly north as well as south. Miami should assume something of the importance in north and south international travel that New York enjoys in international travel east and west."

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Europe's New Entente Cordiale

IT WAS not altogether easy at first for the French, or for that matter the British, to understand the significance of the statement made in various quarters and in a variety of tones, that the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain, which had existed for a number of years before the war, had ended. A meaningless phrase, corresponding to no diplomatic reality, had become positively mischievous in that it suggested that the two war allies continued to maintain a special association which was originally directed against a third power.

Happily, the declarations of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to the Petit Parisien remove many misapprehensions. He manages to persuade the French that, if the Entente Cordiale is an obsolete expression, in so far as it assumes continuance of a relationship that was definitely broken when the Locarno Pact which places Britain in exactly the same relationship to Germany as to France was signed, there is nevertheless not the smallest suspicion of Anglo-France hostility. On the contrary, the sweeping away of a false relationship in conformity with the new European ideals which are opposed to alliances clears ground for a new and fruitful co-operation.

That is what Mr. MacDonald said in effect to the editor of the paper. He assures France that while it is the closest co-operation that is intended by the Labor party, it is co-operation for the general good of Europe, not for the mutual advancement of any national designs.

The Entente Cordiale is a pre-war and a war phrase. Toward the end of the last century there was a search for allies in Europe, which began to range itself into armed camps. It was possible for Britain to make an alliance with Germany. Later there was even the suggestion by a French politician for a Franco-German alliance. But as matters turned out it was in 1904 that France and Britain agreed to give each other a free hand in Morocco and Egypt, and settled other differences. They also had military and naval consultations. Excellent as such a step was to improve Franco-British relations, the effect under the old system of diplomacy was to provoke German interventions in Morocco and elsewhere, and there is no doubt that Germany was affected by its exclusion.

During the war the entente developed automatically into an alliance. After the war the victorious countries naturally stuck together despite occasional quarrels in the framing and application of peace treaties.

It will be seen that the Entente Cordiale has, therefore, war connotations. By association of ideas it seems to imply a coalition against another country. With the liquidation of war and a new sense of European unity as revealed in the proposals for the establishment of a United States of Europe, it is inevitable that the old term shall be called into question.

That is why it was pointed out in a recent dispatch that the ending of the entente and the substitution of a warmer and more sincere friendship was perhaps the most important result of the conference at The Hague. Mr. MacDonald approves that view, and it is now better understood that France and England, in pursuing the same ends together, are closer friends.

### A "Decent" Haircut

THE international haircut crisis has been amicably adjusted. A British barber has sheared the locks of the New Yorker who telephoned across the Atlantic for his home-town barber to come right over and give him a "decent" haircut. The American artist of the shears will have a brief European holiday, and then will return to New York. International labor amenities have been observed.

The man who unwittingly caused all this excitement is not singular in his preference for his own barber. The thing that distinguishes him from other men is that he was able and willing to pay for his barber's return trip across the ocean for the sake of one haircut; whereas most men would have curtailed their European tour in order to get back to the old barber's chair.

Every man wants his own barber. A famous actor was typical, except that he had his hair trimmed often than most. His barber, too, was of New York. When the actor was playing in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, he returned to New York every week-end to have his hair cut. When he was engaged in Chicago or San Francisco, he had to wait until he returned home.

It will be seen that our New Yorker's announcement that he had not been able to get a "decent" haircut since he left home is not to be taken as reflection on European barbers. It is merely an expression of the traveler's own taste. Possibly he wanted his neck shaved, and the European-torsorial artists refused to understand his demand. Or he may have required the hair on one side left long, in order to draw it over the top of his head, which otherwise might have seemed sparsely settled. In any event, it was his kind of haircut he wanted; and he wanted it without the necessity of explaining it all over again every time.

No doubt it is the same hankering for their own barbers that makes some Englishmen in America look unshorn. The lengths to which they sometimes go, or allow their hair to go,

while sojourning in the United States, can be explained only on the ground that they will have their locks cropped only by the old familiar barber. And small wonder; a man unshorn trimmed is not the pleasantest sight. He may not care about looking beautiful, but he has a right to expect to look like himself.

### Mob Violence at Gastonia

THE danger of delays in justice is illustrated by the course of events in Gastonia. A tense industrial situation was partially relieved when the case in which events had culminated found its way to court. Passions, it appeared, were to gain their safety valve through the trial, and further violence in the mill villages would be avoided. That hope was temporarily dashed when one of the jurors in the Charlotte court room collapsed, and trial was postponed.

Under present juridical methods the consequent delay was almost inevitable, although a way to avoid just such emergencies as this has been found in other nations, and, indeed, in some few of the states, where a system of alternate jurors is in vogue. But with the delay in the court trial, all the passions engendered by recent strikes in North Carolina found new and reckless outlets in mob violence. These have now immensely complicated the situation.

The background of the Gastonia situation is quickly sketched. For some time there existed discontent among the mill hands over long hours and low pay. The American Federation of Labor not being sufficiently entrenched, the Communist group stepped in. A strike followed that was the forerunner of other strikes—under different auspices—in the Piedmont textile region. In Gastonia, handicapped by the radical leadership, the strike failed. A mob demolished the strikers' relief headquarters, and later when the chief of police entered the tent colony of the strikers he was shot. For this crime the Charlotte trial was begun, and is now pending.

This was the first part of the story. The second part began with the interruption of the Charlotte trial. It was marked by the formation of a new mob in the neighboring town of Gastonia, which attacked, kidnapped and severely beat leaders of the strikers after searching in vain for the lawyers who were defending the Communists at Charlotte. And now there is a second trial, this time of a dozen or more defendants alleged to have been members of the Gastonia mob.

Two lessons may be derived from the situation. One is simply the old one of the evils of cumbersome legal machinery. It is so obvious that it does not need stressing. The second lies in the situation in Gastonia itself. It appears that the elements in the population which have taken the lead in accusing the Communists of lawlessness have resorted a second time to lawlessness themselves. This is merely giving the Communists their sole excuse for existing. It is a way of spreading fire, not of quenching it.

Curiously enough, it unites two of the bitterest opponents as common enemies of the state. Judge Thomas J. Shaw, who is hearing the case, seems to have gone to the heart of the matter. "Whether lawlessness was committed by Communists or anti-Communists makes no difference to this court," he said. "Lawless acts all look alike to me." This is good sense and good law. It is to be hoped that it is the view which will guide both the trials now pending.

### Nullification: New Style

NULLIFICATION, the rejected theory sponsored by John C. Calhoun, who held that individual states had a reserved power to choose what national laws they would observe or enforce, is almost certainly to be placed before the voters of Massachusetts in November, 1930, in a form modified only in detail from that of 1832. At that time, it may be recalled, it was promptly repudiated by the President, with the Nation's support.

The referendum to ask whether the "Baby Voldstead Act" shall, or shall not, be repealed is a virtual query as to whether national laws shall be supported by Massachusetts and, through implication, by any state. A comparison of the platforms of the nullificationists and the Constitutional Liberty League, sponsor of the proposed referendum, discloses striking similarities.

As enunciated by Mr. Calhoun, nullification held that a constitutional federal law would instantly lose its validity and constitutionality if a state should pass a conflicting law. Mr. Calhoun said:

All must feel that it would be improper for the laws of the states, in such case, to yield to those of the general government, and, of course, that the latter ought to yield to the former.

As given out by Julian Codman, general counsel of the Constitutional Liberty League, the platform of the league holds that the way to national repeal is through state repeal. He adds:

It is quite true that we believe the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be brought about by the refusal of state longer to assist with concurrent legislation; and we make no concealment of the fact that we are working to that end.

The issue is clearly drawn. It is nullification, only thinly veiled, which the Constitutional Liberty League is urging.

### Organizing Theater Audiences

CHICAGO, always a forward-looking city in support of the arts, has manifested anew its alert interest in the theater. Almost overnight there has sprung up, fully organized, the Chicago Dramatic League, which has for its object provision of subscription audiences for a group of plays to be given in the course of the regular theater season. Recognizing that the regular playhouse is meeting with an intense and organized opposition these days, in the form of indoor sporting events, talking films, and the radio, opposition such as the acted drama has never before had to face, this group of Chicago playgoers has banded together on a modern business basis, with the object of giving efficient support to the theater.

For it has become clear in Chicago, as elsewhere, that the theater can hold its own if it has a chance to prove its unique powers of interesting spectators in the acted drama. Because it is felt that the playhouse has been rather lost in the shuffle, as a result of the clamor over newer forms of amusement, official and business or-

ganizations in St. Paul have undertaken to bring the legitimate theater back into the forefront of public attention, and one newspaper of that city is helping along that movement by printing theatrical reviews and news on its front page.

The Chicago Dramatic League is an outcome of the success during the last two seasons of the policy of the Theater Guild of New York in "selling" its plays to the public of a city, long before arriving there, on the subscription basis. In Chicago, this subscription support is to be extended to the offerings of a number of different companies, all booking under a general management, and playing engagements at the Princess Theater. By every sign this new plan of organized playgoing will prove as workable in Chicago as it has in other forms elsewhere.

### Hail the Freshman!

THESE are the days when the campus of the American college awakens into colorful activities after the long summer holidays. Signs advertising the superior qualities of student boarding houses festoon the ancient elms, and placards, "Rooms to Rent," greet the passers-by from many a friendly home. The merchants smile blandly at the sight of the returning hordes of young folk, the college bookstore bursts its cocoon and emerges as a resplendent butterfly, and the conversation in the barber shop again echoes to football and the prospects for a championship eleven.

Into this inspiring environment is projected the figure of the perennial freshman. He is the same type the country over, always somewhat startled by the jumble of new experiences into which he is thrown, and pleasantly dazed by the differences that give distinction to a college town. Probably he, as a freshman, is now undergoing the period of vivid readjustment, and pondering somewhat seriously about the folks "back home," and the desirability of four years at college, as against an immediate plunging into business pursuits. As a freshman, he will ask some foolish questions that will cause that paragon of wisdom, the senior, to burst into a hearty guffaw, and he will soon discover that the history "prof" is unimpressed by his arrival, and persists in addressing him as "Mister Johnson," whereas everyone in Bainbridge calls him Bill.

But the freshman is the mainspring of college life. If it were not for him, and other freshmen like him, universities would close their doors and higher education cease to function. It is this procession of ardent and ambitious young men and women who enter the gates of the campus every September that keeps the wheels of progress moving, and adds gaiety and inspiration to the scene.

### The Good Old Today

G. K. CHESTERTON would persuade us that the Golden Age ceased to exist 400 years ago, and H. G. Wells looks forward to it in some unspecified future; even Henry Ford does not promise it for another half century. It is and always has been a common enough human failing to suppose that the present is inferior either to the future or the past. Hence the remark of Lord Sands at the annual meeting of the Carnegie Trust for Scottish Universities, to the effect that the average intellectual standard among university students is lower today than it used to be, should be received with caution, even though it is backed by the assertion of an examiner that 40 per cent of the candidates for arts degrees in Scottish universities are not really qualified for graduation.

It is encouraging to remember, in face of this statement, that at no time have the authorities, either in Scotland or elsewhere, admitted enthusiasm concerning the merits of their students. At Oxford in the fourteenth century the official comments on candidates were sufficiently uncomplimentary to remove any feelings of present-day inferiority. Of one it is said that "he is a youth, and knoweth nothing," and another is declared to be "amply illiterate."

In reality, however, it is no very serious matter if the average quality of university students has declined somewhat in the last fifty years. In 1880 a poor man was faced by such great difficulty with regard to entering a university that none but the exceptionally clever were able to do so. Thus an artificially high standard was set up at the expense of those of average ability who were unable to obtain the few scholarships offered. Today, with the subsequent democratization of education, it is a matter for national congratulation that the doors of universities have been opened to the thousands of people who, while they are able to profit from higher instruction, might not have been capable of satisfying the competitive tests of half a century ago.

### Editorial Notes

There's a constructive thought for many a community in a recent comic strip. Finding the "swimmin' hole, that he had enjoyed as a youngster, filled with junk, the "boss" set a contracting firm at work building an up-to-date pool for the youngsters. One wonders how many business men with memories of their boyhood days would be willing to contribute to such a project.

At the annual meeting held recently of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations—which build homes for the communities—the president in his speech advised business men to discontinue relations with the bootlegger. Apparently business is recognizing that bootlegger business is not good business for the business man.

The sun is getting higher every day now in the antarctic, but the members of the Byrd party report they are having their coldest weather. That doesn't make news to a New Englander who knows that.

When the days begin to lengthen  
Then the cold begins to strengthen.

After winning the amateur golf championship of the United States, Harrison R. Johnston is credited with saying that "Bobby" Jones is the greatest golfer in the world. This would seem to show that Johnston is not only a fine golfer, but a real sportsman.

## The United States: Laboratory of the Future

BEING THE IMPRESSIONS OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST

BY RENE PNAUX

I

IT MIGHT seem bold, after a stay of only two months in the United States, to formulate any judgment whatever on this immense country of which even Americans themselves hardly ever know the whole. How many Europeans know—not even the whole of Europe, but only the countries that are next to their own? I have traversed the United States from New York to New Orleans, passing through Washington, Richmond, and Atlanta; and from New Orleans to Seattle by way of Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco; and I have come back to my point of departure by way of the Yellowstone Park, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Buffalo.

I had laid the foundation for my trip by the reading of many books, of which the one by Andre Siegfried was among the most valuable. Furthermore, having prepared myself by a study of American politics extending over a period of twenty-five years, the time that I have belonged to the foreign department of Le Temps in Paris, I have long endeavored to understand American civilization and the American mentality. I have observed life around me and asked many questions of Americans belonging to all classes, as well as of foreigners, both those who immigrated a long time ago and those who arrived recently. Due to all this I think that, in spite of the brevity of my stay in America, I obtained rather a complete impression.

As The Christian Science Monitor has asked me to condense my essential conclusions for its readers, I should like to say the following: In France—and probably in the rest of Europe—we are accustomed to consider the United States as a nation somewhat like our own, ruled by a certain number of general ideas, the products of particular civilizations and traditions. I found, on the contrary, that the United States appears like an immense laboratory of the future, where patriotism in the narrow and exclusive sense of the word has made room, or is about to make room, for a sort of national religion—if that expression may be used—of a much more liberal character.

To be a citizen of the United States means to belong to a new world, of which the flag of stars and stripes is the symbol, a kind of freemasonry of civilizing thought. This is much more than being the defender of a territory, a church tower, or an ancestral patrimony, and is quite easily explained by the fact that America is not exposed to the hazard of ever being attacked on its own soil, and that its population consists largely of foreign elements, which have almost all of them abandoned their homeland, not in order to bring to the United States the influence of their traditions, but in order to live there a new life, practically liberated from these traditions.

The consequences of this state of mind are important from an international viewpoint, which is the one from which Europe should essentially consider America. European diplomacy would not know how to turn Washington aside from its own political line into one that would not have the ideal of a continuous and straightforward progress of the world toward an outright pacifism, in the framework of which there could prosper this large civilization of improved or improving individual living conditions, whereof America is setting up the example in the world in a surprising manner. If one has grasped this fact in its full significance, one understands why the United States shows so little interest in the petty quarrels of Europe, which only delay for Europeans the arrival of an era of prosperity, of which, however, America shows the world the benefits.

One understands how the United States endeavors to encourage the European nations in every way, although demanding of them all kinds of sacrifices, in order to lead them to a realization of the American ideal. Europeans have a tendency to regard this pressure as a sort of dark and secret desire to reduce Europe to impotence and to place it under the control of the immense American power. I have gained the conviction that such a judgment is false and that the whole attitude is nothing but a sort of kindly impulse in favor of what one deems the universal good.

My second point is that America is a country "in the making," in the full crisis of growing, with all the exag-

gerations and worries of adolescence. Up to the present it has been successful in all its undertakings, but it is vaguely conscious that the hour is not distant when it should stabilize its production, limit its consumption, put a brake on its ultra-rapid means of "enjoying life"; and, without being too anxious about it, it endeavors to think that only the next generation will be called upon to know the hardships these steps may involve.

This new generation will find at any rate a wonderful framework, all prepared for its activity—even if this activity will be of necessity more difficult and less profitable.

It is, of course, impossible to predict when these years of "lean kins" will come; but I was somewhat horrified at the present methods of existence of a countless number of Americans who buy anything and everything on credit, looking for the morrow to bring in the dollars that they have spent the day before, accustomed to the idea that it is normal not to deprive themselves of anything. This doctrine of "living well" has determined the continual rise of salaries, and the corresponding increase of the cost of living, the social inflation which is just as dangerous as the financial inflation. The endless chain of unlimited credit, which renders industrial production economically a kind of optical illusion, may lead the United States to a catastrophe whose repercussions would be deplorable not only from a political viewpoint, but also from a moral point of view, as it would make the world doubt the excellence of the American ideal.

At the present state of the industrial American and world market, when the American mills have to work both to clear off the enormous cost of their highly perfected machinery and to keep up with the high salaries of their personnel—to the maximum of their output so as to avoid a deficit, when they have to practice even the dumping system with regard to foreign markets in order to dispose of their overproduction, it seems difficult to advise a return to the cash sale, or to recommend economy to the people. It seems to me, however, that the influence of leaders of American thought should tend rather in that direction; and even if it is not always possible to reconcile the interests of the people with those of the industrialists, and if a sudden change would be a worse remedy than the evil itself, I think that American industry would gain by giving up its continued trend toward an increasingly phenomenal production, its satisfaction in the magic words "the biggest in the world," and by beginning now to turn toward another, safer motto: "the cheapest in the world."

Nobody disputes any longer the leadership of American industry in quantity production. In that direction it has demonstrated the excellency of its engineers and the value of its experts; but there comes a moment when the records of speed do not mean anything, and when a motor revolts at a slower rate without heating is vastly preferable.

These impressions may be considered exaggerated by some observers, or even false, by others who will claim that by making of luxury and pleasure necessities, and by increasing sales through the credit system, one maintains the necessity to work in order to pay off the debts. That may be true, but I must say that the general aspect of the American people has not seemed to me to be one of a happy people. In spite of their having cars, radios, gramophones, refrigerators (electric), mechanical washing machines, and all the commodities of existence, the people seemed to me careworn, without intellectual or moral relaxation, and less to be envied than even the poorest ones among Europeans.

Some Americans to whom I remarked about this, asking their opinion on it, stated that, as they understood it, the rapid and enormous fortunes of many of their fellow countrymen had created a feeling of jealousy in the mass. Nobody is satisfied, they explained, with his estate, because there are other people who are richer, and America is the country in which the belief has established itself that anybody can become a millionaire. Emulation and ambition are certainly precious ferment for activity and progress, but they should not be exercised at the expense of humility and wisdom.

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